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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The economic climate continued to deteriorate in 1981 in South Dakota along with the rest of the country. This situation has shown little improvement in 1982 to date. The recovery timetable has been extended into the future and the turnaround is expected to begin in late 1982 or early 1983. The conclusion of the November elections should end most of the political infighting that has held up legislation that could benefit the economy. The reluctance to agree on a fiscal year 1983 federal budget has contributed to apathy shown in the financial market.

During 1981 the annual average of unemployed persons was 17,000 in South Dakota. Based on the annual average of 333,000 individuals comprising the civilian labor force, the average unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, well below the 1981 national average 7.6 percent rate. This compares to 4.9 percent recorded in 1980 and 3.5 percent recorded in 1979. Projections for calendar year 1983 indicate a rise in the unemployment rate to a 5.3 percent average with 17,800 persons being unemployed. The civilian labor force is projected to rise to an average of approximately 336,700 persons. Of the 17,800 unemployed, 68.5 percent are expected to be white and 38.1 percent to be female.

Participation rate in the 1970 labor force was 56.2 percent for persons over 16 years of age. By calendar year 1983 this rate is expected to be 64.9 percent. The greater increase is anticipated for female participants, with the 1970 rate of 38.2 percent projected to 51.8 percent in 1983. For male participation a much lower rate of increase is expected--from 75.1 in 1970 to 78.8 percent.

It is estimated that at some during calendar year 1983 about 90,000 persons will be unemployed and that, of these, 12,750 may experience a spell of unemployment greater than 15 weeks. Of the 81,750 persons 14 years of age and over estimated to be economically disadvantaged, 78.7 percent or 64,360 individuals are projected to be potentially eligible for some type of employment and training service.

Employment in manufacturing accounted for 10.9 percent of the total South Dakota 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary employment, less than one half of the national average. This deficiency is made up by employment in the trade and government industries where statewide employment runs well above the national participation ratio. Employment in mining, construction, transportation/utilities/communication, finance/insurance/real estate, and services is more or less comparable to the national share.

It is generally conceded there can be no permanent economic recovery until interest rates return to a "normal" single digit range. High interest rates have brought about a near demise of the construction industry, the cessation of capital expenditure, and forced the farm economy to its knees. All of the above has caused South Dakota to join the rest of the nation in enduring the current recession.

II. Description of State

A. Area Covered and Purpose of Report

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is designed to provide historical, current and outlook information for use by human resource planners in developing programs and job training plans for the forthcoming fiscal year. The APR includes an analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook; projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged, underutilized persons; and characteristics of those who may be in need of employment and training services, the population, labor force and unemployed.

Covering the entire state of South Dakota, the report also includes selected data for the Sioux Falls Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Minnehaha County), the state's six planning districts and the balance of state, consisting of all counties less Minnehaha County.

Reliable estimates of the number and types of persons who will need job-related assistance are required to adequately plan projected activities of each local Job Service office on the basis of needs for services in the local office area.

B. Definition of Area

South Dakota, the sixteenth largest of the 50 states, occupies 77,047 square miles of the north central United States. The state closely resembles a rectangle, running approximately 210 miles from north to south and 370 miles from east to west. It is bordered by the following states: North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, and Montana.

The land area is essentially flat, except for the famed Black Hills which rise up in the far western portion of the state. Harney Peak, in Pennington County, is the highest point in South Dakota with an elevation of 7,242 feet above sea level. The lowest point of 962 feet above sea level is Big Stone Lake in Roberts County on the extreme eastern border. Running north to south through the state, the Missouri River distinctly divides the state into two heterogeneous areas, the Central Lowlands and the Great Plains. Eastern South Dakota has a clay loam soil formed from glacial drift which is particularly well adapted to growing wheat and corn. This belt of clay loam soil roughly coincides with the area making up the Central Lowlands. Western South Dakota, or the Great Plains area, has an unglaciated soil formed mostly from the weathering of various shales. With adequate moisture this soil can produce high yields of wheat and other small grains; it is, however, far more useful as grazing land.

Rainfall in the state averages 19 inches per year, but the supply varies from between 26 inches along the eastern border to 14 inches and under in the northwestern corner. The central portion of the state, between the Missouri River and James River, is the transitional zone in which the Central Lowlands merge with the Great Plains. In this region farm production is affected profoundly by variations in the amount of rainfall.

C. Economic Developments and Outlook

The national unemployment rate rose to an annual average of 7.6 percent during 1981, compared to 7.1 percent in 1980. The employment picture began to deteriorate during the final quarter of 1981 and the unemployment rate continued to climb during the first quarter of 1982. The 1982 average rate is expected to be in the vicinity of 9.0 percent. This would be the highest rate recorded since 9.9 in 1941. The 1975 average rate of 8.5 percent was a recent high, the result of the 1974 recession.

The total labor force participation rate for 1981 was 64.4 percent. Since 1979 this rate has been nearly static. That year's rate of 64.2 percent rose to 64.3 percent in 1980. Before 1979 the annual rise was nearly 0.7 percent. The male participation rate continued to decline, reaching 77.5 percent as compared to the 1980 rate of 78.0 percent. The opposite was true for the female labor force participation. The 1981 rate of 52.3 percent was an increase over the 1980 rate of 51.7 percent. The rate for white males during 1981 was 78.4 percent, compared to the nonwhite rate of 71.2 percent. For females, however, the nonwhite rate of 53.7 percent was slightly greater than the 52.1 percent for white females.

During the past year the rate of inflation has cooled dramatically. The first quarter of 1982 rate of 3.5 percent is a decided change from the 9.1 percent annual average during 1981. The 1982 average is expected to be around 6.0 percent. Higher prices for oil and meat products will be one of the leading factors causing the index to rise again.

In general, any effort to control inflation is usually accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate. The current period of lowered inflation is no exception as the unemployment rate has continued to rise. The national unemployment rate is expected to average over 9.0 percent in 1982. Most economists predict an economic turnaround during the third quarter of 1982. This would be a gradual change and not approach a dramatic recovery. The unemployment rate lags behind the economy in general so it can be expected to rise even after recovery begins.

The income tax reduction scheduled July 1 plus the addition of the cost of living adjustments to Social Security income will have a decided effect on consumer spending. This could act as the catalyst to revive economic confidence as there is a definite psychological aspect in the creation of a depressed atmosphere commonly associated with recession. Present inventories are low and increased demand will call for the regeneration of those inventories.

The greatest stumbling block inhibiting total economic recovery is high interest rates. They have remained high despite the improved inflation outlook. The size of the projected budget deficit has created the feeling that relief is not imminent. Until interest rates are reduced to a realistic level, any permanent recovery is unlikely.

South Dakota's economy, unlike in past recessions, has more closely followed the national pattern. Although the unemployment rate has remained well below the national rate, it has been high according to South Dakota standards. When conditions become depressed, South Dakota experiences increased out-migration and this has happened during this recession. This has a tendency to reduce the unemployment rate.

The agricultural sector of the South Dakota economy looks more promising than it has for several years. The hog and cattle market is the highest that it has been in several years. Prospects for a better than average small grain crop are excellent. Timely rains have revived pastures and filled stock dams. Moderating fuel prices have helped to hold down production costs. Classified as an agricultural state, South Dakota has other sectors of the economy intertwined with agriculture and a healthy agricultural economy bodes well for the state as a whole.

Manufacturing and trade industries are particularly dependent on the support the agricultural industry creates. Many of the manufacturing plants in South Dakota are agriculturally oriented and employ a small number of persons. Some plants, national in scope, have been forced to reduce production to balance inventories causing some layoffs or reduced hours. Every time someone is laid off or has hours reduced trade will suffer to a degree.

D. Population Characteristics and Trends

South Dakota was the 40th state admitted to the union on November 2, 1889. The 1890 census showed a population of 348,600. By 1930 the population had increased to 692,849, with the largest increase being before 1910 due mainly to the Homestead Act. The Great Depression of the 1930s, combined with the longest drouth on record occurring during the same period, saw nearly 50,000 people leave the state. This loss has never been recovered and the state is only now reaching the previous high count.

By 1960, the population had increased to 680,514. The construction of the Missouri dams creating the Great Lakes of South Dakota was at its peak. With the conclusion of dam construction many workers left the state. The period 1960-1970 recorded the largest reduction in the number of farms on record. Consequently, the state showed a loss of over 14,000 persons when the 1970 census was taken.

South Dakota's population was 666,257 in 1970, according to the Bureau of the Census, and one of only three states to have a population decrease since 1960. The population dropped 2.1 percent between the 1960 and 1970 census. The 690,768 persons counted during the 1980 census represents a net gain of 3.7 percent over 1970. The majority of the gains were in the extreme western counties and those on or near the eastern border. The only exception was Hughes County which recorded a 22.2 percent growth rate. The minority population composition in South Dakota rose from a percentage figure of 5.1 in 1970 to 7.4 in 1980. American Indians account for the greatest share of the minority population.

According to the U. S. Census definition an incorporated place of 2,500 or more population is classified as urban. The 1980 census shows South Dakota to have 24 cities classified as urban. The total population of those cities add up to 301,974 persons, accounting for 43.7 percent of the state's total. Listed below are cities of 5,000 or more population listed by 1980 rank as compared to 1970 with a corresponding percentage increase/decrease.

City	Rank	1980	1970	% Change
Sioux Falls	1	81,343	72,488	12.2
Rapid City	2	46,492	43,836	6.1
Aberdeen	3	25,851	26,476	-2.4
Watertown	4	15,649	13,388	16.9
Brookings	5	14,951	13,717	9.0
Mitchell	6	13,916	13,425	3.7
Huron	7	13,000	14,299	-9.1
Yankton	8	12,011	11,919	0.8
Pierre	9	11,973	9,699	23.4
Vermillion	10	10,136	9,128	11.0
Madison	11	6,210	6,315	-1.7
Spearfish	12	5,251	4,661	12.7
Sturgis	13	5,184	4,536	14.3

Table 1 shows the 1970 and 1980 population for all counties by planning district with the percentage of gain/loss. In addition, this table provides a racial distribution by county. Table 2 shows the population change from 1930 to 1980 where the total population was comparable. However, the population distribution is considerably different and this table shows that redistribution by computing the square mile population by county and planning districts for the two time periods. Table 3 projects the age distribution by sex to July 1, 1983. Chart 1 in map form shows the 1980 population for counties with the percentage change from the 1970 census. Chart 2 provides a statewide pictorial change in population between the decennial censuses. Chart 3 shows population changes by planning district.

TABLE 1
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Total Population	690,768	666,257	3.7	639,669	2,144	44,968	1,738	2,249	4,023
Planning Area 1	97,508	98,213	-0.7	96,285	103	715	223	182	173
Brookings	24,332	22,158	9.8	23,990	59	79	109	95	59
Clark	4,894	5,515	-11.3	4,872	1	11	3	7	7
Codington	20,885	19,140	9.1	20,631	10	180	39	25	40
Deuel	5,289	5,686	-7.0	5,261	8	5	7	8	8
Grant	9,013	9,005	0.1	8,937	11	33	24	8	12
Hamlin	5,261	5,520	-4.7	5,228	2	26	5	-	5
Kingsbury	6,679	7,657	-12.8	6,654	3	3	15	4	2
Lake	10,724	11,456	-6.4	10,646	5	35	14	24	26
Miner	3,739	4,454	-16.1	3,732	-	7	-	-	2
Moody	6,692	7,622	-12.2	6,334	4	336	7	11	12
Planning Area 2	163,703	146,654	11.2	160,825	318	1,593	486	481	630
Clay	13,689	12,923	5.9	13,214	23	344	66	42	54
Lincoln	13,942	11,761	18.5	13,854	2	41	32	13	26
McCook	6,444	7,246	-11.1	6,428	4	2	2	8	10
Minnehaha	109,435	95,209	14.9	107,308	276	1,118	345	388	468
Turner	9,255	9,872	-6.2	9,218	-	31	4	2	20
Union	10,938	9,643	13.4	10,803	13	57	37	28	52
Planning Area 3	92,487	97,428	-5.1	89,294	132	2,762	139	160	255
Aurora	3,628	4,183	-13.3	3,597	1	22	1	7	7
Bon Homme	8,059	8,577	-6.0	7,878	18	134	11	18	19
Brule	5,245	5,870	-10.6	5,119	4	113	2	7	23
Charles Mix	9,680	9,994	-3.1	7,974	1	1,692	5	8	21
Davison	17,820	17,319	2.9	17,602	22	125	40	31	40
Douglas	4,181	4,569	-8.5	4,166	-	13	-	2	12
Gregory	6,015	6,710	-10.4	5,768	-	236	5	6	9
Hanson	3,415	3,781	-9.7	3,397	-	11	2	5	2
Hutchinson	9,350	10,379	-9.9	9,299	7	22	8	14	23
Jerauld	2,929	3,310	-11.5	2,925	-	2	2	-	-
Sanborn	3,213	3,697	-13.1	3,198	1	1	13	-	5
Yankton	18,952	19,039	-0.5	18,371	78	391	50	62	94

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Planning Area 4	107,267	115,094	-6.8	102,982	79	3,883	212	111	232
Beadle	19,195	20,877	-8.1	18,968	50	100	56	21	39
Brown	36,962	36,920	0.1	35,946	23	826	117	50	121
Day	8,133	8,713	-6.7	7,669	1	455	5	3	18
Edmunds	5,159	5,548	-7.0	5,142	1	6	9	1	6
Faulk	3,327	3,893	-14.5	3,314	-	11	2	-	6
Hand	4,948	5,883	-15.9	4,933	2	1	5	7	18
McPherson	4,027	5,022	-19.8	4,020	-	-	1	6	2
Marshall	5,404	5,965	-9.4	5,115	-	287	-	2	3
Roberts	10,911	11,678	-6.6	8,770	2	2,119	10	10	11
Spink	9,201	10,595	-13.2	9,105	-	78	7	11	8
Planning Area 5	78,071	78,957	-1.1	59,973	31	17,815	116	136	291
Buffalo	1,795	1,739	3.2	523	-	1,270	-	2	11
Campbell	2,243	2,866	-21.7	2,237	-	1	-	5	-
Corson	5,196	4,994	4.0	2,726	-	2,459	5	6	18
Dewey	5,366	5,170	3.8	2,227	4	3,107	4	24	19
Haakon	2,794	2,802	-0.3	2,753	1	31	5	4	9
Hughes	14,220	11,632	22.2	13,243	11	889	54	23	80
Hyde	2,069	2,515	-17.7	1,975	1	89	3	1	3
Jones	1,463	1,882	-22.3	1,451	-	9	3	-	4
Lyman	3,864	4,060	-4.8	2,958	1	903	1	1	15
Mellette	2,249	2,420	-7.1	1,364	-	872	6	7	8
Perkins	4,700	4,769	-1.4	4,645	-	44	6	5	16
Potter	3,674	4,449	-17.4	3,651	-	21	2	-	7
Stanley	2,533	2,457	3.1	2,434	-	95	-	4	10
Sully	1,990	2,362	-15.7	1,970	1	15	3	1	7
Todd	7,328	6,606	10.9	1,588	10	5,688	2	40	32
Tripp	7,268	8,171	-11.1	6,687	1	569	11	-	10
Walworth	7,011	7,842	-10.6	6,581	1	411	10	8	24
Ziebach	2,308	2,221	3.9	960	-	1,342	1	5	18

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Planning Area 6	151,732	129,911	16.8	130,310	1,481	18,200	562	1,179	2,442
Bennett	3,044	3,088	-1.4	1,858	-	1,174	-	12	17
Butte	8,372	7,825	7.0	8,160	1	88	9	114	307
Custer	6,000	4,698	27.7	5,804	4	163	2	27	41
Fall River	8,439	7,505	12.4	7,912	14	433	24	56	124
Harding	1,700	1,855	-8.4	1,678	-	17	-	5	11
Jackson (Washabaugh)	3,437	2,920	17.7	1,935	2	1,491	1	8	36
Lawrence	18,339	17,453	5.1	17,885	27	331	29	67	197
Meade	20,717	17,020	21.7	19,570	528	285	133	201	289
Pennington	70,361	59,349	18.6	64,791	901	3,643	360	666	1,244
Shannon	11,323	8,198	38.1	717	4	10,575	4	23	176

1/ 1980 Census of Population

2/ Persons of Spanish origin may be any race and are included in other totals.

3/ The official 1970 population for South Dakota is 666,257. This differs from the 665,507 shown for detailed characteristics on other tables in this report. The correction is detailed below.

	1970 Population	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected
Ellsworth (U)	5,805	6,207
Hamlin County	5,172	5,520
Estelline City	276	620
Meade County	16,618	17,020
Unorganized Territory Blackhawk-Piedmont	8,954	9,356

TABLE 2
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population 1980	Population 1930	Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile 1980	Per Square Mile 1930
Total	75,952	690,768	692,849	-0.3	9.1	9.1
Planning Area 1	6,741	97,508	116,249	-16.1	14.5	17.2
Brookings	795	24,332	16,847	44.4	30.6	21.2
Clark	953	4,894	11,022	-55.6	5.1	11.6
Codington	695	20,885	17,457	19.6	30.1	25.1
Deuel	631	5,289	8,732	-39.4	8.4	13.8
Grant	681	9,013	10,729	-16.0	13.2	15.8
Hamlin	512	5,261	8,299	-36.6	10.3	16.2
Kingsbury	824	6,679	12,805	-47.8	8.1	15.5
Lake	560	10,724	12,379	-13.4	19.2	22.1
Miner	570	3,739	8,376	-55.4	6.6	14.7
Moody	520	6,692	9,603	-30.3	12.9	18.5
Planning Area 2	3,442	163,703	111,565	46.7	47.6	32.4
Clay	408	13,689	10,088	35.7	33.6	24.7
Lincoln	578	13,942	13,918	0.2	24.1	24.1
McCook	576	6,444	10,316	-37.5	11.2	17.9
Minnehaha	810	109,435	50,872	115.1	135.1	62.8
Turner	617	9,255	14,891	-37.8	15.0	24.1
Union	453	10,938	11,480	-4.7	24.1	25.3
Planning Area 3	7,914	92,487	128,238	-27.9	11.7	16.2
Aurora	707	3,628	7,139	-49.2	5.1	10.1
Bon Homme	552	8,059	11,737	-31.3	14.6	21.3
Brule	815	5,245	7,416	-29.3	6.4	9.1
Charles Mix	1,090	9,680	16,703	-42.0	8.9	15.3
Davison	436	17,820	16,821	5.9	40.9	38.6
Douglas	434	4,181	7,236	-42.2	9.6	16.7
Gregory	1,014	6,015	11,420	-47.3	5.9	11.3
Hanson	433	3,415	6,131	-44.3	7.9	14.2
Hutchinson	816	9,350	13,904	-32.8	11.5	17.0
Jerauld	530	2,929	5,816	-49.6	5.5	11.0
Sanborn	569	3,213	7,326	-56.1	5.6	12.9
Yankton	518	18,952	16,589	14.2	36.6	32.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population 1980	Population 1930	Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile 1980	Per Square Mile 1930
Planning Area 4	12,915	107,267	143,473	-25.2	8.8	11.8
Beadle	1,259	19,195	22,917	-16.2	15.2	18.2
Brown	1,722	36,962	31,458	17.5	21.4	18.3
Day	1,022	8,133	14,606	-44.3	8.0	14.3
Edmunds	1,149	5,159	8,712	-40.8	4.5	7.6
Faulk	1,003	3,327	6,895	-51.7	3.3	6.9
Hand	1,437	4,948	9,485	-47.8	3.4	6.6
McPherson	1,148	4,027	8,774	-54.1	3.5	7.6
Marshall	848	5,404	9,540	-43.4	6.4	11.3
Roberts	1,102	10,911	15,782	-30.9	9.9	14.3
Spink	1,505	9,201	15,304	-39.9	6.1	10.2
Planning Area 5	25,225	78,071	105,986	-26.3	3.1	4.2
Buffalo	476	1,795	1,931	-7.0	3.8	4.1
Campbell	732	2,243	5,629	-60.2	3.1	7.7
Corson	2,467	5,196	9,535	-45.5	2.1	3.9
Dewey	2,310	5,366	6,556	-18.2	2.3	2.8
Haakon	1,822	2,794	4,679	-40.3	1.5	2.6
Hughes	757	14,220	7,009	102.9	18.8	9.3
Hyde	860	2,069	3,690	-43.9	2.4	4.3
Jones	971	1,463	3,177	-54.0	1.5	3.3
Lyman	1,679	3,864	6,335	-39.0	2.3	3.8
Mellette	1,311	2,249	5,293	-57.5	1.7	4.0
Perkins	2,885	4,700	8,717	-46.1	1.6	3.0
Potter	869	3,674	5,762	-36.2	4.2	6.6
Stanley	1,432	2,533	2,381	6.4	1.8	1.7
Sully	972	1,990	3,852	-48.3	2.0	4.0
Todd	1,388	7,328	5,898	24.2	5.3	4.2
Tripp	1,618	7,268	12,712	-42.8	4.5	7.9
Walworth	707	7,011	8,791	-20.2	9.9	12.4
Ziebach	1,969	2,308	4,039	-42.9	1.2	2.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population 1980	Population 1930	Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile 1980	Per Square Mile 1930
Planning Area 6	20,439	129,911	87,338	48.7	6.4	4.3
Bennett	1,181	3,088	4,590	-32.7	2.6	3.9
Butte	2,251	7,825	8,589	-8.9	3.5	3.8
Custer	1,559	4,698	5,353	-12.2	3.0	3.4
Fall River	1,740	7,505	8,741	-14.1	4.3	5.0
Harding	2,678	1,855	3,589	-48.3	0.7	1.3
Jackson (Washabaugh)	1,872	2,920	5,110	-42.9	1.6	2.7
Lawrence	800	17,453	13,920	25.4	21.8	17.4
Meade	3,481	17,020	11,482	48.2	4.9	3.3
Pennington	2,783	59,349	20,079	195.6	21.3	7.2
Shannon	2,094	8,198	5,885	39.3	3.9	2.8

TABLE 3
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY SEX
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

	1970	1980	1970-1980 % Of Change	Estimated 7-1-83	1980-1983 % Of Change
Total Population	665,507	690,768	3.8	698,000	1.0
Total Males	330,035	340,683	3.2	342,553	0.5
Age Groups					
0-4	27,618	29,770	7.8	29,120	-2.2
5-9	35,518	26,810	-24.5	28,917	7.9
10-14	37,929	27,743	-26.9	27,009	-2.6
15-19	35,730	34,616	-3.1	28,653	-17.2
20-24	23,367	33,789	44.6	32,728	-3.1
25-29	17,330	29,122	68.0	33,765	15.9
30-34	15,699	23,739	51.2	28,010	18.0
35-44	34,081	32,785	-3.8	36,044	9.9
45-54	35,971	31,988	-11.1	28,242	-11.7
55-59	16,044	16,782	4.6	15,105	-10.0
60-64	14,269	15,074	5.6	14,371	-4.7
65-74	22,109	23,038	4.2	24,679	7.1
75+	14,370	15,427	7.4	15,910	3.1
Total Females	335,472	350,085	4.3	355,447	1.5
Age Groups					
0-4	26,649	28,676	7.6	27,854	-2.9
5-9	34,153	26,061	-23.7	28,070	7.7
10-14	36,006	26,657	-26.0	26,919	1.0
15-19	34,930	34,025	-2.6	27,913	-18.0
20-24	24,110	32,764	35.9	28,223	-13.9
25-29	17,437	27,746	59.1	26,642	-4.0
30-34	16,384	22,220	35.6	24,099	8.5
35-44	35,031	33,647	-4.0	38,336	13.9
45-54	35,112	32,980	-6.1	34,087	12.5
55-59	16,682	16,785	0.6	17,355	3.4
60-64	15,048	15,970	6.1	16,590	3.9
65-74	25,328	27,477	8.5	32,480	18.2
75+	18,602	25,077	34.8	26,879	7.2

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

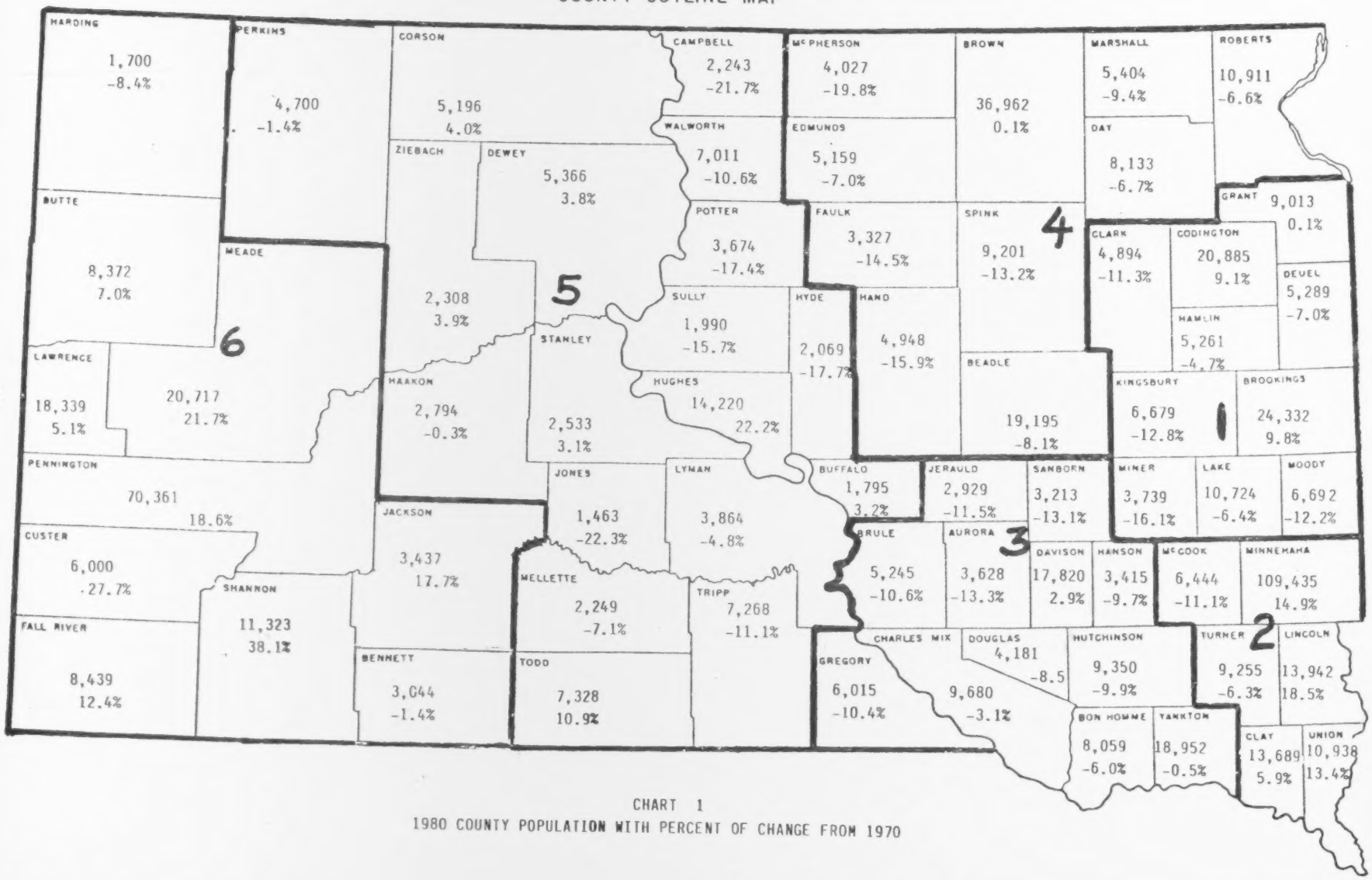


CHART 1

1980 COUNTY POPULATION WITH PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM 1970

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

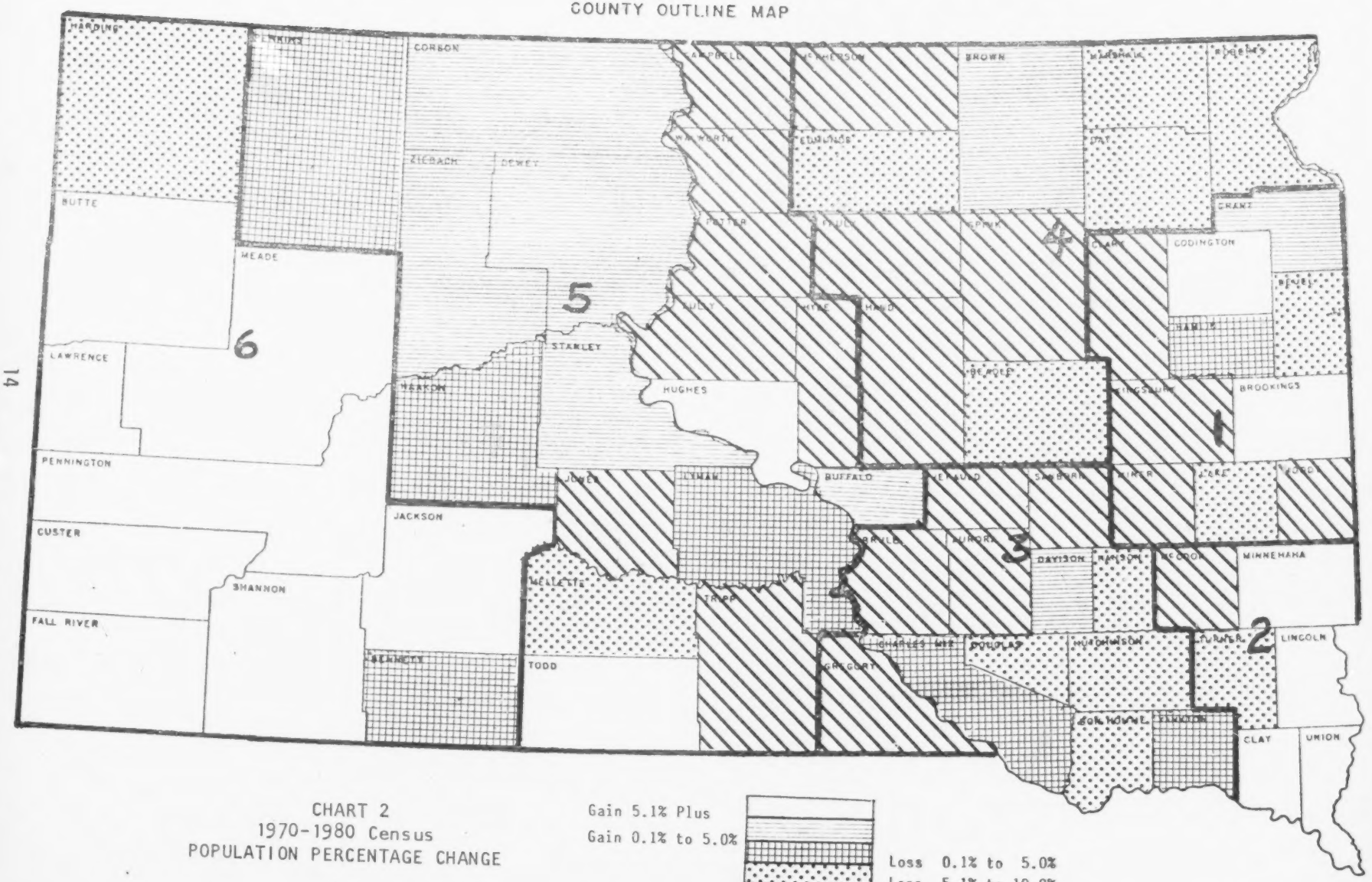
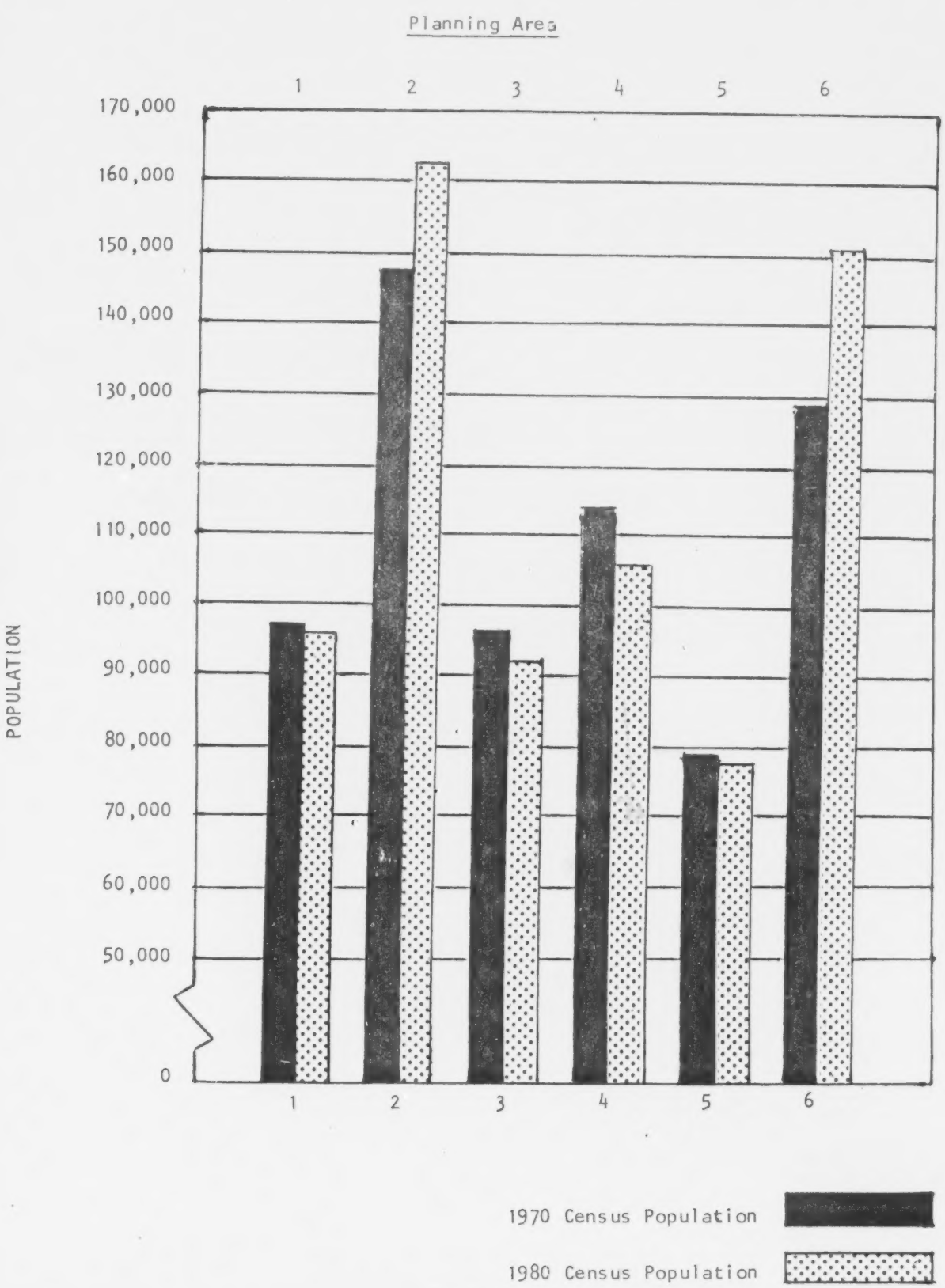


CHART 2
1970-1980 Census
POPULATION PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Gain 5.1% Plus
Gain 0.1% to 5.0%
Loss 0.1% to 5.0%
Loss 5.1% to 10.0%
Loss 10.1% Plus

CHART 3

1980 CENSUS POPULATION FOR PLANNING AREAS COMPARED TO 1970 CENSUS



E. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

The Current Population Survey (CPS) shows the 1981 annual average civilian labor force to be 333,000--a reduction of 1,000 persons from the 1980 revised figure of 334,000. The high figure of 336,000 was recorded in 1979. It is estimated that the civilian labor force will decline further and average approximately 332,000 in 1982. With expected recovery occurring in 1983, the civilian labor force is estimated to average 336,700, only reaching the 1979 level.

Year	Civilian Labor Force 1/	Year	Civilian Labor Force
1983 2/	336,700	1971	277,400
1982 2/	332,000	1970	271,700
1981	333,000	1969	270,400
1980	334,000	1968	264,100
1979	336,000	1967	259,100
1978	327,000	1966	259,200
1977	317,000	1965	262,800
1976	311,000	1964	264,100
1975	308,700	1963	262,400
1974	305,100	1962	267,300
1973	295,700	1961	263,500
1972	287,800	1960	257,000

It is projected that in 1983, 64.9 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years old and over will be labor force participants. The decade of the '70s saw a great influx of women into the labor force. Approximately 75.0 percent of the total labor force increase during the ten year period can be attributed to the entry of women. By 1983 an estimated 51.8 percent of all women in South Dakota 16 years old and over will be job seekers. The increased number of female heads of household, the need to supplement income, and increased awareness of women's roles in society assure a continued increase in that figure.

The minority labor force participatio. rate lags behind that of the white population. South Dakota's largest minority population is concentrated on Indian reservations in remote areas with few employment opportunities. A lack of public transportation adds to the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment. Consequently, a large number of persons do not actively seek work and are classified as discouraged workers. They are not counted as part of the labor force and, by definition, therefore are not counted as being unemployed.

Table 4 on the next page details the labor force and the labor force participation rate by age, sex, and race.

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to the current population survey.
2/ Projected estimate.

TABLE 4
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND RACE 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

	1970			1983		
	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation
Total All Persons	452,090	254,245	56.2%	518,796	336,700	64.9%
Total White Males 16 Years Old & Over	212,368	161,052	75.8%	234,099	187,591	80.1%
16-17	14,252	5,908	41.5	9,573	6,147	64.2
18-19	11,893	6,707	56.4	10,412	6,958	66.8
20-24	22,199	17,409	78.4	28,865	25,198	87.3
25-34	31,432	30,031	95.5	56,498	55,369	98.0
35-44	32,677	31,433	96.2	34,139	33,455	98.0
45-64	64,336	57,875	90.0	55,276	49,971	90.4
65 Yrs. & Over	35,579	11,689	32.9	39,336	10,493	26.7
Total White Females 16 Years Old & Over	221,711	85,197	38.4%	249,176	130,657	52.4%
16-17	13,314	4,011	30.1	9,245	5,894	63.8
18-19	12,290	5,734	46.7	10,259	6,446	62.8
20-24	22,853	12,441	54.4	25,519	18,955	74.3
25-34	31,972	12,775	40.0	46,388	32,785	70.7
35-44	33,471	15,263	45.6	35,523	25,595	72.1
45-64	64,742	29,942	46.2	64,258	34,964	54.4
65 Yrs. & Over	43,069	5,031	11.7	57,984	6,018	10.4
Total Nonwhite Males 16 Years Old & Over	8,709	4,860	55.8%	17,675	10,714	60.6%
16-17	947	184	19.4	1,407	385	27.4
18-19	745	339	45.5	1,530	679	44.4
20-24	1,168	743	63.6	3,862	2,439	63.2
25-34	1,597	1,176	73.6	5,276	4,108	77.9
35-44	1,404	1,058	75.4	1,906	1,482	77.8
45-64	1,948	1,230	63.1	2,441	1,495	61.2
65 Yrs. & Over	900	130	14.4	1,253	126	10.1
Total Nonwhite Females 16 Years Old & Over	9,302	3,136	33.7%	17,846	7,738	43.4%
16-17	913	144	15.8	1,340	469	35.0
18-19	762	178	23.4	1,487	412	27.7
20-24	1,257	528	42.0	2,704	1,297	48.0
25-34	1,849	682	36.9	4,353	2,099	48.2
35-44	1,560	646	41.4	2,813	1,500	53.3
45-64	2,100	861	41.0	3,774	1,846	48.9
65 Yrs. & Over	861	97	11.3	1,375	115	8.4

1/ 1983 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

The average number of employed persons during calendar year 1981 in South Dakota was 316,000. This was a decrease of 1,000 from the 317,000 employed during 1980 and well below the average of 342,000 during 1979. The average during 1982 is expected to decrease below 1981, with some recovery occurring in 1983 but only reaching about 318,900. The table below shows projected employment for 1982 and 1983.

Year	Employed 1/	Year	Employed	Year	Employed
1983	318,900 2/	1975	297,300	1967	250,900
1982	314,800 2/	1974	296,800	1966	250,200
1981	316,000	1973	288,200	1965	252,000
1980	317,000	1972	279,700	1964	252,700
1979	324,000	1971	269,400	1963	251,200
1978	317,000	1970	264,700	1962	257,600
1977	307,000	1969	262,500	1961	253,700
1976	301,000	1968	256,000	1960	248,200

There was a 0.5 percent decrease in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1981 compared to the previous year. Employment in manufacturing showed a 0.4 percent decline, while those in nonmanufacturing industries had a reduction in force of 1.1 percent. Both durable and nondurable manufacturing employment showed reduced employment.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, construction employment marked the third straight year of decrease. Other industries losing employment during 1981 were transportation, utilities and communications; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Increased employment was shown for persons employed in mining and quarrying; finance, insurance and real estate; and services.

The current national recession has affected South Dakota to a much greater degree than past downturns in the economy. Dominating cause is continued high rates of interest. This has stifled construction, business expansion, and practically all phases of economic activity. The inflation rate has cooled to well below the double digit level but has not produced the desired effect of lowering interest rates. Economists have had to revise their predictions of economic recovery as timetables have been met. Most have decided no major recovery will occur until 1983.

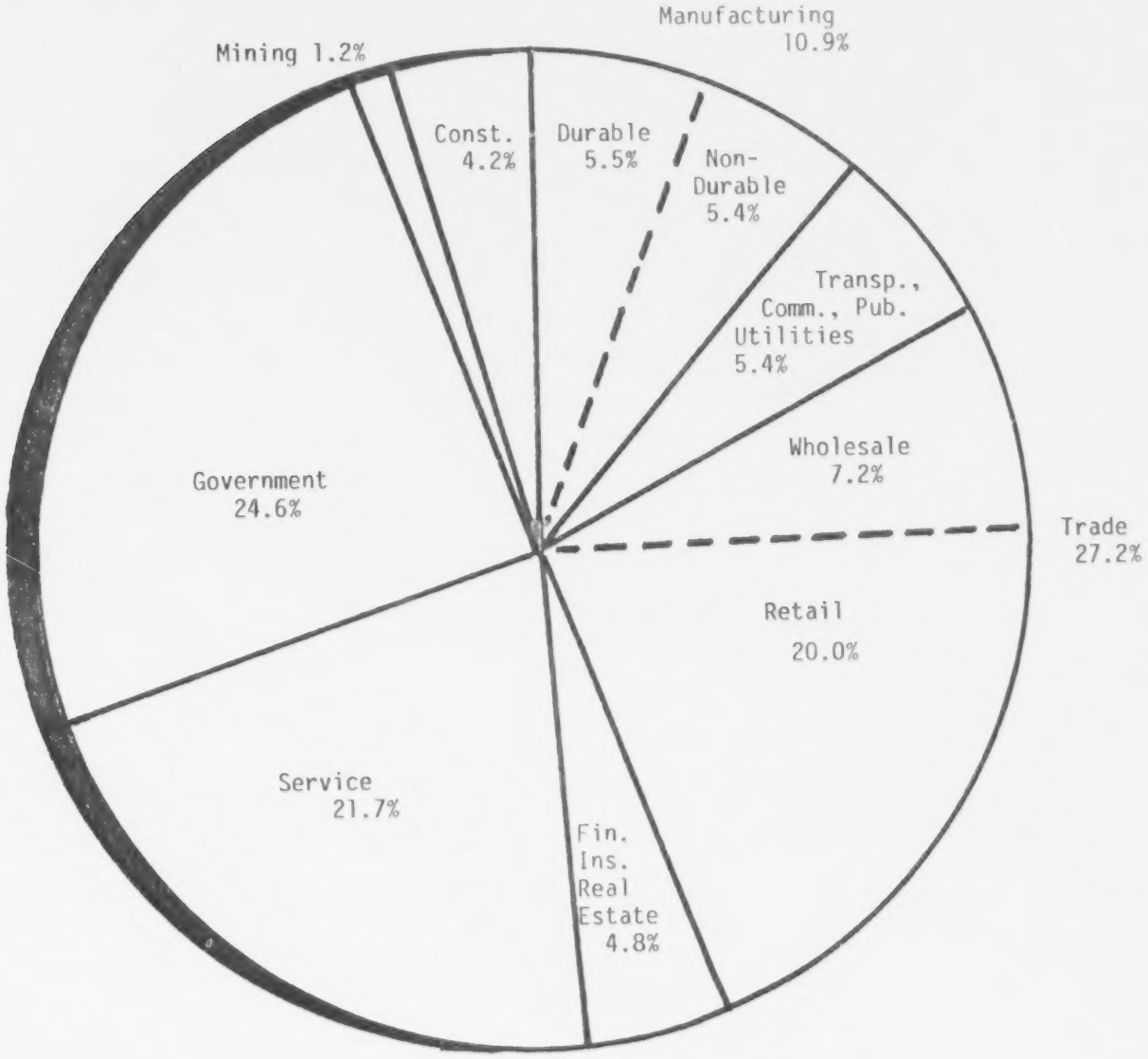
The present condition of rangeland and favorable crop reports could mean a good year for farmers and ranchers. This would give South Dakota a tremendous economic boost regardless of national indicators.

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to the current population survey.

2/ Projected estimate.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Preliminary estimates show 236,800 people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs during 1981 (annual average). Nonagricultural wage and salary employment does not include self-employed individuals, people employed in agriculture, unpaid family workers or people employed as domestics in private homes. Below is a circle graph which gives a percentage breakdown of people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs by major industry in 1981.



EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY TO CALENDAR YEAR 1983

AGRICULTURE - The number of farms in South Dakota continues to decline. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, 37,000 South Dakota farmers and ranchers at the start of 1982 represent a 1,000 decrease from a year earlier. The average size of a South Dakota farm is 1,216 acres. Preliminary 1980 census figures show approximately 103,000 persons to be living on farms, nearly 15.0 percent of the total South Dakota population. An increasing number of farm auction sales forebodes a further decrease.

Preliminary figures show 1980 cash receipts from farm marketings totaled $2,553 million. Livestock, dairy products, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, and miscellaneous livestock accounted for 70.0 percent of that total with the remainder coming from crops. During this same period total wages for nonagricultural wage and salary employment (covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws and reported by employers to the South Dakota Department of Labor) totaled $2,509 million. This indicates the importance the agricultural segment has on the economy of South Dakota as nearly all of this income is being spent on capital, production, or living expenses.

Weather conditions at the beginning of 1982 are more favorable than for the past several years. Fuel prices are moderating and this will have a bearing on production costs. As of February 1982, the index of prices received by farmers was 133 percent of the January-December 1977 average. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates was 154 percent of the 1977 base. A reversal of the above indexes would be a boon to the total economy of South Dakota.

MANUFACTURING - Although 1981 employment in manufacturing was 1.0 percent below the 1980 level, the upward trend during the last half of 1981 is encouraging. A comparison of employment covered by unemployment insurance for the third quarter of 1981 against the same period in 1980 shows a 9.1 percent gain in durable manufacturing and a 0.8 percent gain for those employed in the nondurable sector.

Within the durable manufacturing sector, employment in lumber and furniture showed a 9.8 percent gain in 1981. Employment in fabricated metals and machinery remained rather static throughout 1981 with an upturn at the end of the year. A rather large decrease in employment for those engaged in the manufacturing of farm machinery and garden equipment was compensated by increases in other areas of machinery manufacturing. Miscellaneous manufacturing showed an employment gain; all other categories decreased in employment during 1981.

The outlook for employment in durable manufacturing remains rather static for 1982, with some gain showing up in 1983. Gains are expected in machinery and electric and electronics equipment. Further declines may be expected in the stone, clay, and glass field along with transportation equipment. Minor gains may be shown for other sectors. Total employment, however, will not approach the pre-recession high.

Total employment in the nondurable manufacturing sector showed practically no change in 1981. The 23.9 percent employment loss in the apparel and textile grouping, with an average loss of over 400 employed persons, constituted the only major reduction. Small decreases were shown for the meat and grain mill sub-sectors of food and kindred products. All other categories of nondurable manufacturing showed employment gains during 1981 and together made up for the loss recorded in apparel and textiles.

For the remainder of 1982 and 1983, employment in food and kindred products is expected to remain about the same. Printing and publishing will continue to show some increase. The main increase in nondurable manufacturing employment is expected to occur in 1983--led by the recovery of the apparel and textile category. Due to high interest rates and the unstable condition of the economy, any gain for employment will more than likely come from established businesses.

Below is a table indicating the past, present and projected employment in the manufacturing industry.

AVERAGE YEARLY EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS

				Projected	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufacturing	27.5	26.1	25.8	25.9	26.5
Durable Goods	14.1	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.4
Lumber Products	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated Metals	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6
Other Durables	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Nondurable Goods	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1
Food and Kindred Products	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Paper, Printing, Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other Nondurables	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8

MINING AND QUARRYING - In South Dakota, this industry is composed of three elements: metal mining, oil and gas extraction, and non-metallic mining and quarrying. The principal mineral products in order of value in South Dakota are gold, cement, and stone.

Employment in the metal mining sector of the mining and quarrying industry, concentrated in the Black Hills area of western South Dakota, makes up over 60.0 percent of the total industry employment. Within that sector, major employment is in gold mining, with approximately the remaining 5.0 percent in uranium mining and exploration. The dramatic drop in the price of gold has not affected employment to any degree but has an effect on the local economy. The environmental controversy surrounding uranium has hindered expansion of that area of metal mining. Projected employment in 1983 is expected to remain constant in the metal mining sector.

Although northwestern South Dakota has large deposits of low-grade lignite coal deposits, there is no activity in the mining of those deposits. Recently,

large acreages in Perkins County have been leased by a large coal company. No immediate activity is anticipated.

Employment in oil and gas extraction is also concentrated in western South Dakota. Recent activity has been localized in Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Harding, and Perkins County. According to the Montana Oil Journal, 46 wildcat wells were drilled during 1981 in South Dakota. Three oil and five gas wells were found in new fields while 38 were dry. Development drilling added 14 oil and 14 gas wells out of a total of 31 drillings with only 3 dry wells, making a total of 77 wells drilled. Over 15.0 percent of South Dakota's land area is productive or leased for gas and oil. The present oil glut and the resultant lowering of crude oil prices has diminished exploration activity throughout the United States. Employment in this sector is expected to remain stable through 1983 although world events could change that situation.

Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying employment is distributed throughout the state. Granite quarrying is concentrated in outcroppings in Grant County on the eastern border of the state. Crushed rock is produced in the southeastern section of the state in the Sioux Falls and Spencer areas. Gravel production is scattered throughout the state. Bentonite mining in the Black Hills is a substantial activity. Feldspar and mica are found in the Black Hills area. South Dakota has low grade tin, tungsten, and manganese deposits which someday may be feasible to extract. No change in average employment through 1983 is projected.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION - The 1981 average construction employment continued to decline with a 7.5 percent decrease from 1980. Building construction declined 10.8 percent from the previous year. Special trade construction employment declined 13.3 percent as this is heavily dependent upon the building sector. Construction of the Northern Border Pipeline through northeastern South Dakota enabled heavy construction employment to show a gain of 10.6 percent during 1981. Within the heavy construction classification, highway construction employment recorded a 5.6 percent gain and other heavy construction, which includes pipeline workers, showed a 15.2 percent gain in employment. The major construction of the South Dakota portion of the pipeline is completed and 1982 will see only maintenance and some repair workers involved with this project.

As long as interest rates remain at record high levels experienced in 1981 and the beginning of 1982, it is not conceivable that this industry will recover from the malaise it has been suffering. The spread between current interest rates and the lowered inflation rate is irrational. If reason could overcome the psychosis gripping the country, interest rates might decline and the building industry might breathe new life. The projected income tax cut scheduled for July might be the trigger to induce that metamorphosis.

With little hope of a major reduction in interest rates occurring in 1982, a further reduction in construction employment is forecast for that period. After political rhetoric and fall elections are past history, a more diligent effort should be made to revitalize the economy. It is projected that 1983 will show some increase in construction employment.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - As a group, employment for this industry group declined 4.5 percent from the 1980 average. Very little change was noted for communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. The net change from the 1980 average employment was only a minus 0.1 percent. A small gain was shown for air transportation, with all other transportation employment entities showing reductions. The largest decline was in railroad transportation with a 12.8 percent reduction from 1980 employment. Motor freight transportation and warehousing employment declined 8.0 percent over the year; other forms of transporation show lesser reductions.

South Dakota saw the end of an era in 1981 with the demise of the Milwaukee Railroad. The focal question was the disposition of the main line entering the state at Big Stone City, crossing the northern section of the state, and exiting near Lemmon in the western section. Through efforts of state officials, the State of South Dakota purchased the line from the bankruptcy court through issuance of revenue bonds. The line, in turn, was leased to the Burlington Northern Railroad who will eventually become the owner through the lease payments, retiring the bonds.

The continued operation of the main line through South Dakota, combined with a viable core system supporting that line, will stave off the economic decline that would result from abandonment. It insures the operation of the Big Stone power plant through continued transport of coal from western North Dakota. There will be a reduction in railroad employment, much of it through retirement, but the work force remaining will be sizable.

Railroad employment is projected to decline somewhat in 1982 offset by a corresponding gain in other transportation modes. For 1983, some gain is projected for railroads with other transportation employment showing the greater gain. Public utility employment remains quite static, with some gain shown for 1983 reflecting a continuing trend.

WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE - Average employment in retail trade during 1981 was nearly the same as for 1980 with only a 0.1 percent increase. Wholesale trade for the same periods declined 1.6 percent in average employment. For total trade this translates to only a 0.1 percent reduction overall. This slight employment reduction is not too unfavorable considering the economic conditions prevailing in 1981.

Within retail trade there were gainers and losers. Among losers were: building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers, -3.9 percent; automotive stores and gasoline service stations, -4.2 percent; and furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores, -1.7 percent. Of those classifications which increased average employment during 1981, eating and drinking establishments recorded a 3.1 percent gain; food stores, 1.6 percent; and apparel and accessory stores, 1.9 percent.

One can readily see the consequence that high interest rates and fuel prices have on other sections of the economy. Because new home construction is at a near standstill, the sale of building materials has plummeted. Moving into a

new or different home has usually called for new home furnishings and appliances. Consequently, this sector of retail trade has declined. The current reduction in gasoline prices may spur some increase in the automotive and service station sector, but people have become more accustomed to conservation and others cannot afford it because they are unemployed.

Some improvement in both wholesale and retail trade is projected for 1982, with a larger increase projected for 1983, but only reaching 1980 levels. Previous losers are expected to bottom out with larger gains made by those sectors previously showing increased employment.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - Overall average employment in this industry in 1981 increased 2.3 percent over 1980. A large increase for credit agencies, 19.1 percent, is due in large part to the addition of Citibank's credit card operation to the Sioux Falls community. Banking, with nearly 45.0 percent of the industry's employment, showed a 2.6 percent gain over 1981. The greatest percentage gain, 28.1 percent, was recorded for those employed in security and commodity brokerage houses, although their share of total employment was only 1.5 percent. Small gains were shown for insurance agents, brokers, and employees in holding and other investment offices.

A 5.3 percent reduction in 1981 average employment for persons in the real estate field was recorded. Decreased employment, correspondingly, was shown in combination real estate, insurance, and law offices. Continuing the 1980 trend, the number of persons employed by insurance carriers declined 1.6 percent in 1981.

Employment in this industry is expected to decline in 1982, mainly because of reduced real estate employment. Figures so far show many real estate agents failing to renew their licenses. Anticipating some upturn of the economy in 1983 and additional people employed by credit agencies, a turnaround is projected for 1983 but not reaching pre-recession levels.

SERVICES - Employment in the services industry increased by over 1,200 workers on an average in 1981, representing a 2.7 percent gain over the previous year. The largest numerical gain was by hospital workers, amounting to approximately one half of the added employment. Combined with other workers in health services, the 1981 average employment gain over the previous year was 3.6 percent. Regardless of other economic conditions, employment in the health field has continued to climb and this trend will continue.

Significant employment increases were shown for educational (private), and legal services. Reductions were shown for employment in social services, membership organizations, and agricultural services. Cutting down student aid on the national level will more than likely put an end to growth in the private educational field. Until the recession ends, membership organization employment will remain static or decline further.

Employment in business services increased 18.5 percent in 1981 with over 500 workers added. Personal services showed a 3.2 percent gain in employment. A slight employment loss, less than 1.0 percent, was recorded in hotels and

lodging place employment. Larger employment reductions were recorded as follows: automotive repair, services, and garages, -3.4 percent; miscellaneous repair services, -3.1 percent; motion pictures, -4.2 percent; and amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures, -3.2 percent. Employment gains are projected for business services and for automotive repair, services, and garages. Auto maintenance has been put off; cars are being kept longer and will need eventual repair or replacement. Further reductions in employment can be expected in those fields associated with amusement and recreation.

GOVERNMENT - During 1981 government employment in South Dakota decreased 0.3 percent from the 1980 average. Federal employees made up 18.3 percent of the total government employment; state employees, 27.6 percent; and local government employees, 54.1 percent. Federal employees decreased 2.5 percent from 1980 and state employees, .5 percent. Forty-seven percent of state government employees were in educational services and 53 percent in other state government functions.

A further decrease in government employment is forecast for 1982 but this is expected to be rather minimal. More than likely that reduction would occur in federal and state government. A slight increase for government employment is projected for 1983 but only reaching 1981 levels.

TABLE 5
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1972-1981 PROJECTED TO 1982-1983
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Civilian Labor Force 1/	287.8	295.7	305.1	308.7	312.0	317.0
Unemployment	8.1	7.6	8.3	11.4	11.0	10.0
Percent of Labor Force	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.2
Employment Total	279.7	288.1	296.8	297.3	301.0	307.0
Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment 2/	189.9	199.1	206.6	209.3	218.6	226.6
Manufacturing	18.4	19.8	20.9	19.8	22.2	23.4
Durable Goods	7.9	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.7	10.5
Lumber Products	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7
Fabricated Metals	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.7	6.2
Other Durables	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6
Nondurables	10.5	11.3	11.8	11.4	12.5	12.9
Food and Kindred	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.2
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Other nondurables	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.6
Non-Manufacturing	171.5	179.3	185.7	189.5	196.4	203.2
Mining and Quarrying	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Contract Construction	9.2	10.7	11.2	10.2	11.1	12.4
Transportation and Utilities	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.6
Railroads	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transportation Except Railroads	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9
Utilities, Communications	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5
Trade	50.2	52.8	55.1	56.5	60.6	62.3
Wholesale	14.4	15.0	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.6
Retail	35.8	37.8	39.7	40.9	44.3	45.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7.6	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.1
Services	37.4	39.7	41.1	43.4	44.7	46.6
Government	53.7	53.8	54.9	55.7	55.9	56.6

1/ Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

2/ The Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Employment is broken between 1972 and 1973 fiscal years because of a conversion from 1967 SIC codes to 1972 SIC codes (Standard Industrial Code). Wholesale trade was the most severly affected industry.

TABLE 5 continued
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1972-1981 PROJECTED TO 1982-1983
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	1978	1979	1980	2/ 1981	Economic Assumptions 1982	1983
Civilian Labor Force 1/	327.0	336.0	334.0	333.0	332.0	336.7
Unemployment	10.0	12.0	16.0	17.0	17.2	17.8
Percent of Labor Force	3.1	3.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Employment Total	317.0	324.0	317.0	316.0	314.8	318.9
Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment	236.4	241.4	238.0	236.8	236.7	239.0
Manufacturing	24.9	27.5	26.1	25.8	25.9	26.5
Durable Goods	12.0	14.1	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.4
Lumber Products	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated Metals	7.2	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6
Other Durables	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Nondurables	12.9	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1
Food and Kindred	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other nondurables	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8
Non-Manufacturing	211.5	213.9	211.9	211.0	210.8	212.5
Mining and Quarrying	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Contract Construction	13.6	12.9	10.7	9.9	9.6	9.9
Transportation and Utilities	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.8	13.3
Railroads	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Transportation Except Railroads	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.4
Utilities, Communications	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
Trade	65.2	66.7	65.1	64.4	64.6	65.0
Wholesale	17.2	17.8	17.5	17.1	17.2	17.4
Retail	48.0	48.9	47.6	47.3	47.4	47.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.2
Services	47.8	48.5	50.3	51.5	51.8	52.0
Government	58.1	58.3	58.6	58.2	58.1	58.2

1/ Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

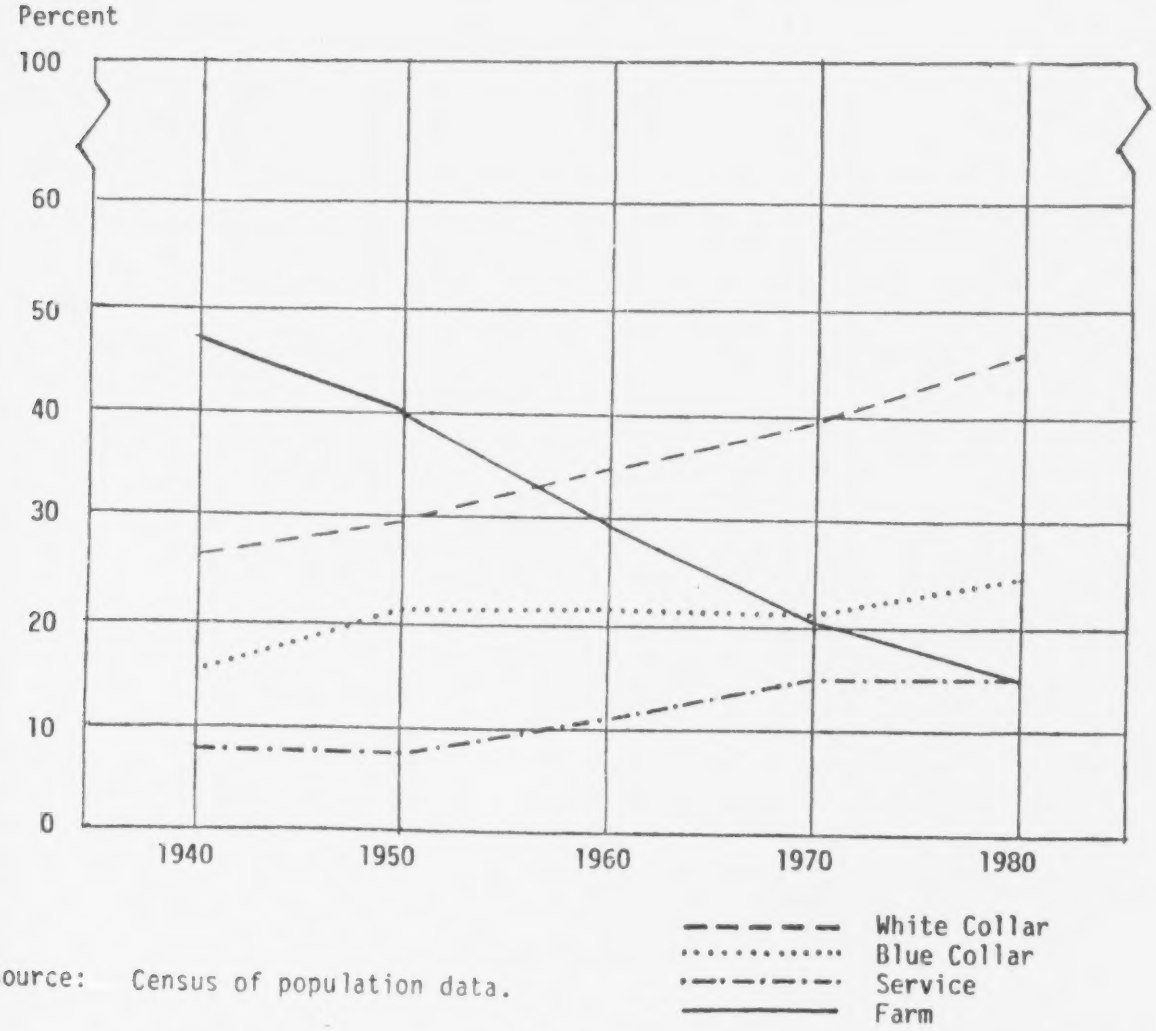
2/ Preliminary Estimate.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Occupational Distribution

A major shift in occupational employment has occurred in South Dakota during the last several years. A major loss in farm employment has resulted in a shift to other occupations. Unable to assimilate all lost farm workers readily, the state has also witnessed an out-migration. This caused minimal population growth compared to other areas but with the farm population approaching a plateau, out-migration should slow also. The great influx of women into the labor market filled the need for increased employment in service and white collar occupations.

CHART 4
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP



Source: Census of population data.

Actual employment for males, 14 years and older, declined 5.0 percent during the 1940-1970 census periods. This, however, was compensated by the 133.4 percent gain in female employment for this same age group. As of the census dates, female employment accounted for 18.1 percent of total employment in 1940 with this composition increasing to 35.2 percent in 1970. The 245,325 persons counted as employed during the 1970 census represents a 20.1 percent gain over the 1940 census. Table 6 on page 32 details the occupational gain or loss by sex for the above period.

The 1980 census figures released to date do not show occupational employment by sex. However, based on a sample, females accounted for 42.1 percent of the total employment in 1979. As of the census date, an estimated 297,417 persons were employed. This would represent a 21.2 percent increase over 1970, slightly larger than the increase shown for the 30 year period between 1940 and 1970.

B. Employment Projections to 1985 - Methodology

Long-term occupational projections to 1985 have been developed through the use of a federal-state cooperative project. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has technical supervision of the project and the funding and release of the project is under the direction of the Employment and Training Administration. The occupational projections are based on a state industry-occupational matrix developed by BLS.

The first step in using the industry-occupational matrix is to make long-term projections of employment by industrial classification. These projections are made by extending current growth trends forward to a designated future date. These trends are, of course, adjusted if the analyst is aware of information which may alter the current growth pattern of a particular industry.

Once the long-term industrial projections have been established, the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies national occupational staffing patterns to the various industrial employment projections to obtain occupational employment projections by industry. These occupational projections by industry are then aggregated by occupational code to produce the occupational employment projections.

Readers and users of these projections should take note that although these projections may appear as actual employment statistics, they are merely projections of current trends or general tendencies. Readers and users should take into account any recent information or developments which might affect current trends or general tendencies. The projections should be adjusted as new developments occur.

Education and training guidance planners should be cautioned that these projections only show the demand side of occupational projections. Planners should take note of the concurrent supply side of the equation. For example, the employment in an occupation may be projected to increase significantly in the next few years, but present formal education and training, may well supply more than the necessary number of workers to meet the projected demand.

C. Occupational Trends - Demand

Total employment in South Dakota is projected to average 318,900 persons during calendar year 1983. This figure is an improvement over the estimated 1982 average employment of 314,800 but still below the 1979 average of 324,000 employed.

South Dakota is a participant in a Federal-State data collection program called the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Through employer survey, industry staffing patterns are obtained for the nonfarm wage and salaried sector of the labor force. The industry-occupational matrix utilizes the survey estimates to array industry staffing patterns into terms of ratios of employment in each occupation within an industry to total employment in that industry. In the projections portion of the OES program, occupational employment projections are made by applying industry employment projections to the appropriate industry-occupation matrix.

1980 census data indicates the following occupational distribution: white collar workers, 45.8 percent; blue collar workers, 24.6 percent; service workers, 14.9 percent; and farm workers, 14.7 percent. Table 7 details the annual job needs for the various classes of workers within the above categories. To determine these needs, both expansion and replacement needs must be taken into consideration. Replacement needs are the result of employees leaving the labor force for any of a multitude of reasons, such as: retirement, disability, marriage, pregnancy, etc. Together, expansion and replacement needs provide a useful indication of occupational demand.

D. Occupational Trends - Supply

The principal sources of labor supply are new entrants to the labor force, persons changing vocations or migrating from other labor market areas, and the products of public and private training institutions who may or may not be new labor market entrants. The following factors to a large degree determine labor supply: population distribution, mobility and access to the work site, training institutions of various types, the attitude of the population regarding working and economic conditions, family structure, and benefits offered rather than monetary rewards. The latter would include such areas as climate, access to recreational and artistic activity, social life of the community, the cost of living expenses, and other items of that nature.

One of the most used sources of labor supply data is the information generated by various Job Service offices. Statistics regarding occupational classifications of job applicants and job openings are aggregated in various Employment Security Automated Reporting Sytem (ESARS) tables. By comparing the number of active job applicants to the number of job openings for a particular occupation, it is possible to obtain a ratio of demand to supply and an indication of which occupations are creating the greatest demand. Table 8 shows the number of job applicants and job openings for selected occupations covering the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981. Table 9 lists occupations with 50 or more active applicants and/or 10 or more unfilled openings.

TABLE 6
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING BY SEX
EMPLOYMENT 14 YEARS AND OLDER
CENSUS PERIODS 1940 THROUGH 1970

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1940	1950	1960	1970	% of Change 1940-1970
Male					
White Collar	35,900	42,606	44,705	48,553	35.2
Blue Collar	29,512	47,422	47,385	45,856	55.4
Service	4,901	6,328	7,071	10,228	108.7
Farm	95,731	91,112	65,608	47,832	- 50.0
Occupation Not Reported	1,253	2,193	4,151	6,442	*
Total Employment	167,297	189,661	168,920	158,911	- 5.0
Female					
White Collar	20,740	29,428	36,286	47,255	127.8
Blue Collar	2,098	3,878	4,584	6,020	186.9
Service	11,342	11,792	19,695	25,669	126.3
Farm	1,974	6,036	5,664	2,856	44.7
Occupation Not Reported	863	1,334	3,024	4,614	*
Total Employment	37,017	52,488	69,253	86,414	133.4

* Not Significant

Table 7
Total Workers Needed for Expansion and Replacement by Occupation in South Dakota, 1976-1985

	Average Annual Job Needs 1/		
	Total	1976-1985 Expansion	Replacement
Total, All Occupations	18,070	4,950	13,120
Professional, Technical, Kindred	1,810	430	1,380
Engineers, Technical	75	45	30
Life and Physical Scientists	20	5	15
Engineers, Science Technicians	75	45	30
Medical Workers Exc. Tech.	345	170	175
Health Technol. and Tech.	90	45	45
Technicians, Exc. Health	30	15	15
Computer Specialists	30	20	10
Social Scientists	20	10	10
Teachers	510	- 85	595
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	140	55	85
Other Professional, Technical	475	105	370
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,345	765	1,580
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	355	175	180
Administrators, Pub. Inspectors	310	65	245
Other Managers, Officials, Props.	1,680	525	1,155
Sales Workers	1,110	310	800
Clerical Workers	2,645	1,075	1,570
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	785	360	425
Office Machine Operators	30	5	25
Other Clerical Workers	1,830	710	1,120
Crafts and Kindred Workers	1,960	745	1,215
Construction Craft Workers	940	365	575
Blue Collar Workers Supervisor, NEC	190	95	95

Note: See Footnotes at end of this table.

Table 7 (Continued)
Total Workers Needed for Expansion and Replacement by
Occupation in South Dakota, 1976-1985

	Average Annual Job Needs 1/ 1976-1985		
	Total	Expansion	Replacement
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs., Exc. Mach.	100	50	50
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	475	175	300
Printing Trade Craft Workers	15	0	15
Transporation, Pub. Util., Crafts	25	5	20
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	215	55	160
Operatives	1,520	640	880
Operatives, Exc. Transport.	1,045	460	585
Transportation, Except Operatives	475	180	295
Service Workers	3,695	1,120	2,575
Cleaning Workers	830	180	650
Food Service Workers	1,320	435	885
Health Service Workers	750	360	390
Personal Service Workers	435	145	290
Protective Service Workers	180	65	115
Private Household Workers	180	-65	245
Laborers, Except Farm	605	155	450
Farmers and Farm Workers	2,380	-290	2,670
Farmers and Farm Managers	1,805	-215	2,020
Farm Laborers, Supervisors	575	- 75	650

1/ Annual Average Job needs from South Dakota Employment Projections to 1985 Report No. 4.

Note: Although these projections appear as exact figures, it should be remembered that the projections methodology which produced these estimates is far from perfect and the projections are best used as indicators of general occupational trends.

TABLE 8
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE OCTOBER 1, 1980 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupational Title	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Professional, Technical, Managerial					
Electronics Technician	151	49	40	8	4
Counselor	412	105	67	6	4
Nurse, General Duty	171	24	90	32	25
Dental Assistant	117	25	38	3	1
Nurse, Licensed Practical	210	65	54	8	7
Teacher, Secondary School	1,315	144	849	250	238
Teacher, Elementary School	775	98	437	131	130
Accountant	280	82	58	8	2
Public Relations Representative	110	17	19	2	0
Administrative Assistant	364	87	51	5	0
Manager, Office	140	43	29	4	3
Manager, Retail Store	257	51	39	5	2
Manager, Food Service	191	49	30	2	1
Caseworker	141	44	38	11	7
Clerical and Sales					
Legal Secretary	261	70	106	2	1
Secretary	2,272	562	840	54	31
Clerk Typist	583	159	247	21	11
Keypunch Operator	189	43	121	7	4
Clerk, General	2,082	489	772	21	13
Bookkeeper I	927	237	236	12	5
Bookkeeper II	346	80	77	5	1
Cashier I	234	50	35	1	1
Teller	176	43	107	1	0
Cashier II	729	142	186	8	6
Computer Operator	140	44	43	5	0
Accounting Clerk	200	44	59	2	1
Administrative Clerk	1,326	336	494	23	15
Store Clerk	313	75	126	4	3
Receptionist	768	177	192	10	5
Hotel Clerk	139	37	119	3	2
Teacher Aide	508	204	198	3	2
Salesperson, Women's Apparel	113	33	82	10	5
Salesperson, General Mdse.	1,369	317	332	31	14
Sales Clerk	2,198	438	627	22	13
Sales Clerk, Food	104	26	78	3	2
Driver, Sales Route	210	58	62	3	0

TABLE 8 (continued)
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE OCTOBER 1, 1980 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupational Title	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Service					
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	391	60	267	22	12
Bartender	394	106	260	18	11
Cook, Restaurant	743	167	497	47	25
Cook, Short Order	186	57	128	33	32
Cook, Mess	243	91	110	9	3
Meat Cutter	139	43	22	3	2
Kitchen Helper	1,331	353	654	40	19
Cleaner, Housekeeping	724	215	611	23	12
Cosmetologist	112	43	15	1	1
Nurse Aide	1,494	399	552	48	35
Food Service Worker, Hospital	112	25	148	9	7
Attendant, Child Care	136	45	122	9	5
Nursery School Attendant	176	48	49	1	0
Guard, Security	104	30	41	0	0
Merchant Patroller	101	32	28	4	1
Police Officer	133	40	35	6	4
Janitor	1,033	246	677	29	10
Machine Trades					
Machinist	123	35	18	1	1
Automobile Mechanic	693	169	147	14	9
Diesel Mechanic	188	38	51	6	3
Benchwork					
Electronics Assembler	460	140	438	6	4
Assembler, Small Products	121	24	31	1	1
Sewing Machine Operator	230	48	90	4	2
Structural Work					
Auto-body Repairer	195	41	52	2	2
Welder, Combination	263	71	74	0	0
Electrician	135	31	26	5	0
Electronics Mechanic	134	36	17	2	0
Painter	199	46	115	6	0
Cement Mason	148	45	28	2	2
Operating Engineer	453	85	42	3	0
Carpenter	1,136	278	247	10	5
Plumber	102	34	17	0	0
Construction Worker	2,416	575	813	53	36
Maint. Repairer, Bldg.	358	79	295	10	7

TABLE 8 (continued)
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE OCTOBER 1, 1980 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupational Title	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Miscellaneous					
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	816	191	222	11	5
Truck Driver, Heavy	821	176	96	6	2
Truck Driver, Light	322	73	72	6	2
Bus Driver	114	34	73	15	13
Auto-Service-Station Attendant	548	127	149	8	2
Packager, Hand	157	52	95	6	5
Material Handler	1,806	415	4,442	18	13

TABLE 9
ACTIVE APPLICANTS COMPARED TO UNFILLED OPENINGS 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE AS OF 4-30-82

Occupation	Active Applicants (a)	Unfilled Openings (b)	Ratio (a + b)
Prof., Tech., Managerial			
Counselor	118	7	16.9
Nurse, General Duty	42	21	2.0
Accountant	104	4	26.0
Administrative Assistant	118	7	16.9
Manager, Office	51	2	25.5
Manager, Retail Food	104	7	14.9
Manager, Food Service	62	7	8.9
Clerical and Sales			
Legal Secretary	51	4	12.8
Secretary	628	38	16.5
Clerk-Typist	141	9	15.7
Clerk, General	516	19	27.2
Bookkeeper I	270	7	38.6
Teller	68	2	34.0
Cashier	200	2	100.0
Computer Operator	52	3	17.3
Accounting Clerk	56	4	14.0
Administrative Clerk	310	25	12.4
Stock Clerk	92	7	13.1
Receptionist	176	3	58.7
Teacher Aide	96	0	*
Sales Agent, Insurance	19	25	0.8
Salesperson, General Mdse.	394	25	15.8
Sales Clerk	596	16	37.3
Sales Clerk, Food	24	13	1.8
Driver, Sales Route	52	3	17.3
Telephone Solicitor	9	11	0.8
Service			
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	102	12	8.5
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	651	91	7.2
Waiter/Waitress, Takeout	101	6	16.8
Bartender	125	16	7.8
Cook, Restaurant	254	32	7.9
Cook, Short Order	58	35	1.7
Cook, Mess	57	3	19.0
Kitchen Helper	351	15	23.4

1/ Includes all occupations with 50 or more active applicants and/or 10 or more unfilled openings.

TABLE 9 (continued)
ACTIVE APPLICANTS COMPARED TO UNFILLED OPENINGS[1/]
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE AS OF 4-30-82

Occupation	Active Applicants (a)	Unfilled Openings (b)	Ratio (a ÷ b)
Cleaner, Housekeeping	209	13	16.1
Nurse Aide	479	19	25.2
Nursery School Attendant	57	0	*
Janitor	344	13	26.5
Machine Trades			
Machinist	58	4	14.5
Automobile Mechanic	210	8	26.3
Diesel Mechanic	65	6	10.8
Benchwork			
Electronics Assembler	137	5	27.4
Assembler, Small Products	26	10	2.6
Sewing Machine Operator	85	0	*
Structural Work			
Automobile Body Repairer	58	2	29.0
Welder, Combination	95	1	95.0
Electrician	62	2	31.0
Painter	72	2	36.0
Cement Mason	126	3	42.0
Operating Engineer	311	3	103.7
Carpenter	488	10	48.8
Construction Worker	708	13	54.5
Maint. Repairer, Building	124	23	5.4
Miscellaneous			
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	335	18	18.6
Truck Driver, Heavy	355	8	44.4
Truck Driver, Light	126	3	42.0
Auto-Service Station Attendant	132	4	33.0
Packager, Hand	55	12	4.6
Material Handler	504	14	36.0

1/ Includes all occupations with 50 or more active applicants and/or 10 or more unfilled openings.

V. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The annual average unemployment rate for 1981 in South Dakota was 5.1 percent with an average of 17,000 persons unemployed. This compares to 4.8 percent the previous year and 4.2 percent in 1979. The average of 333,000 persons in the civilian labor force was the same as in 1980, interrupting a period of substantial yearly growth. During this same period, the national unemployment rate increased from a 7.1 percent average in 1980 to 7.6 percent for 1981.

During calendar year 1981, $17,896,080 was paid for state unemployment insurance benefits. There were 13,454 individuals who were paid 164,128 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits. Below is a comparison of state unemployment insurance payments for the years 1980 and 1981.

	1980	1981
Total State UI Benefits Paid	$18,723,817	$17,896,080
Individuals Paid State UI Benefits	16,362	13,454
Total Weeks of Unemployment Paid	182,905	164,128
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 102.37	$ 109.04
Average Duration of Unemployment	11.2 weeks	12.2 weeks
Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 119.00	$ 129.00

Table 5 in this report has projected the average annual unemployment rate to be 5.2 percent in 1982 and increasing slightly to 5.3 percent in 1983. The labor force reduction is expected to continue its decline in 1982 and show a beginning recovery in 1983. Present U.S. Census projections indicate a population decrease for South Dakota since 1980 census figures were compiled. The lowered labor force existing today reinforces some persons' contention that unemployed people are leaving the state, resulting in a lower unemployment rate. With most sections of the country suffering an unemployment rate much higher than the South Dakota rate, it would appear to be inconsistent for persons to be migrating to higher unemployment areas. The lower labor force figure could very well be accounted for, in large part, by discouraged workers not being counted as part of the labor force.

The discouraged worker syndrome prevails in those counties encompassing South Dakota's Indian reservations. By Department of Labor definition, the unemployment measure counts only those persons actively seeking work. With very limited job opportunities, a large share of the employable persons on reservations are not counted as unemployed simply because they have not actively sought work. If discouraged workers were counted as being unemployed, the unemployment rate for those counties would come much closer to matching the rates periodically put forth by other outside agencies.

The annual average number of unemployed persons in South Dakota is projected to be 17,800 in 1983. The unemployment rate based on a labor force figure of 336,700 would be 5.3 percent. Table 10 on the next page gives an estimated breakdown of unemployment by age, race, and sex for the year 1983 as compared to 1970 census figures.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
(1970 and 1983) 1/

	1970		1983	
	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Total Unemployed, All Persons	9,263	3.6%	17,800	5.3%
White Males				
16 Years Old & Over	4,332	2.7%	6,712	3.6%
16-17	691	11.7	919	15.0
18-19	504	7.5	664	9.5
20-24	807	4.6	1,775	7.0
25-34	559	1.9	1,767	3.2
35-44	410	1.3	557	1.7
45-64	1,077	1.9	912	1.8
65 Yrs. & Over	284	2.4	118	1.1
White Females				
16 Years Old & Over	3,451	4.0%	5,473	4.2%
16-17	490	12.2	955	16.2
18-19	517	9.0	701	10.9
20-24	716	5.8	1,279	6.7
25-34	372	2.9	1,065	3.2
35-44	485	3.2	686	2.7
45-64	737	2.5	710	2.0
65 Yrs. & Over	134	2.7	77	1.3
Nonwhite Males				
16 Years Old & Over	1,080	22.2%	4,302	40.2%
16-17	43	23.4	103	26.8
18-19	79	23.3	212	31.2
20-24	198	26.6	1,186	48.6
25-34	289	24.6	1,962	47.8
35-44	220	20.8	497	33.5
45-64	217	17.6	306	20.5
65 Yrs. & Over	34	26.2	36	28.6
Nonwhite Females				
16 Years Old & Over	400	12.8%	1,313	17.0%
16-17	31	21.5	128	27.3
18-19	44	24.7	364	88.3
20-24	89	16.9	307	23.7
25-34	77	11.3	190	9.1
35-44	73	11.3	159	10.6
45-64	83	9.6	163	8.8
65 Yrs. & Over	3	3.1	2	1.7

1/ 1983 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

VI. ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

It is estimated, potentially, that during 1983 nearly one in six South Dakota residents 14 years old and over will be eligible for some type of employment and training service. It is estimated that 18.8 percent of that number will be a member of a minority group. Females are projected to comprise 53.1 percent of the total eligibles.

Those persons most urgently in need of employment and training services will be the unemployed. It is estimated that 90,000 persons will be unemployed at some time during 1983. Most of these will be short-term or new entrants seeking to enter the labor market. However, 12,750 persons are estimated to be long-term unemployed with an unemployment spell greater than 15 weeks.

In addition to the unemployed, there are those persons who are classified as underutilized. These would include persons employed part-time for economic reasons or employed full-time with income at or below poverty level, persons working below their level of competency and some persons not in the labor force who should be. Discouraged workers, persons who report that they want work but are not looking for work because they believe they can't find any, may or may not use the facilities of Job Service at some time during the year. Some may lack the necessary schooling or be too young or suffer personal disability. Family responsibility may keep some from working although they would like to work. A virtual lack of public transportation in South Dakota prohibits many from obtaining suitable employment.

It follows that the majority of persons in need of employment-related assistance will be economically disadvantaged. Tables 11, 12, and 13 show a partial breakdown of categorized individuals who may need some type of employment-related service during calendar year 1983. The areas covered are South Dakota statewide, Sioux Falls Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), and Balance of State.

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Information and characteristics regarding the economically disadvantaged are of special interest to planners in the employment and training field. The reason this group commands such special interest is because the economically disadvantaged have a much higher potential of being in need of employment-related assistance.

In addition to the inherent problems of being economically disadvantaged, these individuals often possess certain other characteristics which hinder their employability. Of the 13,019 economically disadvantaged job applicants who registered with the South Dakota Job Service during fiscal year 1981, 21.4 percent were welfare recipients. The fact that these individuals are stigmatized as being on welfare roles complicates the job of finding suitable employment for many of the economically disadvantaged. Further complicating the task of locating work for these individuals is the fact that 31.4 percent were of a minority ethnic group, 46.1 percent have not completed their high school education and 10.6 percent are handicapped.

Projections for calendar year 1983 estimate there will be approximately 112,500 economically disadvantaged individuals in South Dakota. Those persons would account for a 16.1 percent share of the total population. Of the total disadvantaged, it is estimated that 29,800 persons will be under 14 years of age and 17,550 will be over 65 years of age. Those persons most in need of employment and training services, aged 14 through 64 years, comprise 15.1 percent of the population. That percentage share varies by population grouping. The following estimates show the difference between age groups: 14-24 years, 21.7 percent; 25-44 years, 8.5 percent; and 45-64 years, 17.0 percent.

The economically disadvantaged are of special interest to employment and training planners. They are generally less educated, more likely to be members of a minority race, and more likely to live in a rural location. These traits make the economically disadvantaged less employable than the average job applicant and also increase their potential need for employment and training services.

An economically disadvantaged individual is defined as being a member of a family who received cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Below are the latest poverty levels for the Continental United States by family size.

Family Size 1/	Continental U.S. Non-Farm	Farm
1	$4,680	$4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510

1/ For each additional family member over 6 add $1,540 for non-farm families and $1,300 for farm families.

During calendar year 1983, 81,750 individuals over the age of 14 years are projected to be economically disadvantaged. These individuals are of special interest to employment and training planners because they are potentially in need of some type of employment related assistance.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has identified the unemployed, underutilized and economically disadvantaged as those groups most in need of employment and training services. Individuals who are school dropouts, members of a minority race, handicapped, veterans, welfare recipients, older workers, displaced homemakers or youth are often singled out as target candidates.

Table 14 details the characteristics of Job Service applicants during fiscal year 1981 and table 15 details the characteristics of economically disadvantaged applicants for the same period.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1983

	Estimated 1983 Total General Population	ESTIMATED PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER			
		Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total, Statewide	698,000	64,360	12,750	81,750	9,330
Sex					
Male	342,553	30,200	5,800	36,120	2,950
Female	355,447	34,160	6,950	45,630	6,380
Age					
19 & Under	224,455	19,060	4,020	15,070	4,080
20-21	24,380	7,700	1,380	5,360	440
22-44	223,467	16,310	6,180	25,880	4,170
45-54	62,329	4,110	800	9,990	530
55 & Over	163,369	17,180	370	25,450	110
Race/Ethnic					
White (Not Hispanic)	641,050	52,250	8,350	72,140	6,190
Black (Not Hispanic)	2,300	280	100	220	30
Hispanic	4,120	340	130	270	60
American Indian or Alaskan Native	47,530	10,940	4,000	8,680	2,990
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,880	360	90	290	40
Other	1,120	190	80	150	20

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
SIOUX FALLS SMSA 1983

	Estimated 1983 Total General Population	ESTIMATED PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER			
		Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total, SMSA	113,500	6,000	2,360	8,070	1,100
Sex					
Male	54,152	2,800	1,280	3,360	310
Female	59,348	3,200	1,080	4,710	790
Age					
19 & Under	37,208	1,850	530	1,330	360
20-21	4,062	740	310	450	70
22-44	38,588	1,620	1,280	2,730	550
45-54	10,679	410	150	950	90
55 & Over	22,963	1,380	90	2,610	30
Race/Ethnic					
White (Not Hispanic)	111,000	4,720	1,980	6,870	970
Black (Not Hispanic)	290	110	30	100	10
Hispanic	490	60	20	60	10
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1,100	910	260	850	100
Asian or Pacific Islander	360	190	60	180	10
Other	260	10	10	10	-

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED ELIGIBLE POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
BALANCE OF STATE 1983

	Estimated 1983 Total General Population	ESTIMATED PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER			
		Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total, Balance of State	584,500	58,360	10,390	73,680	8,230
Sex					
Male	288,401	27,400	4,520	32,760	2,640
Female	296,099	30,960	5,870	40,920	5,590
Age					
19 & Under	187,247	17,210	3,490	13,740	3,720
20-21	20,318	6,960	1,070	4,910	370
22-44	184,879	14,690	4,900	23,150	3,620
45-54	51,650	3,700	650	9,040	440
55 & Over	140,406	15,800	280	22,840	80
Race/Ethnic					
White (Not Hispanic)	530,050	47,530	6,370	65,270	5,220
Black (Not Hispanic)	2,010	170	70	120	20
Hispanic	3,630	280	110	210	50
American Indian or Alaskan Native	46,430	10,030	3,740	7,830	2,890
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,520	170	30	110	30
Other	860	180	70	140	20

TABLE 14
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE - FISCAL YEAR 1981

	Total	%
Sex	72,140	100.0
Male	38,686	53.6
Female	33,454	46.4
Age	72,140	100.0
19 and Under	18,908	26.2
20-21	9,027	12.5
22-44	36,942	51.2
45-54	4,435	6.2
55 and Over	2,828	3.9
Education	72,140	100.0
Less Than High School	21,796	30.2
High School Graduate	28,188	39.1
Post High School	22,156	30.7
Ethnic Group	72,140	100.0
White (Not Hispanic)	59,560	82.6
Black (Not Hispanic)	393	0.5
Hispanic	354	0.5
American Indian & Alaskan Native	9,377	13.0
Asian & Pacific Islander	302	0.4
INA 1/	2,154	3.0
Residence	72,140	100.0
Urban	37,462	51.9
Rural	34,678	48.1
Employment Status	72,140	100.0
Working Full-Time	6,863	9.5
Working Part-Time	3,520	4.9
Not Working	61,757	85.6
Economically Disadvantaged	13,019	18.0
Handicapped	3,826	5.3
Welfare Recipients	2,798	3.9
Veterans	8,870	12.3
Vietnam Era	3,926	5.4

1/ Information Not Available

Source: Table 6, South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

TABLE 15
CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED JOB APPLICANTS
(NEW APPLICATIONS & RENEWALS)

	FY 1981		FY 1980	
	Total	%	Total	%
Age-Total	13,019	100.0	14,843	100.0
Under 22	6,026	46.3	7,206	48.6
22-39	5,433	41.7	5,821	39.2
40-44	523	4.0	549	3.7
45-54	683	5.2	791	5.3
55-64	282	2.2	402	2.7
65 and Over	72	0.6	74	0.5
Sex-Total	13,019	100.0	14,843	100.0
Male	6,240	47.9	7,271	49.0
Female	6,779	52.1	7,572	51.0
Highest School Grade-Total	13,019	100.0	14,843	100.0
0-7	412	3.2	494	3.3
8-11	5,588	42.9	6,678	45.0
12	4,735	36.4	5,307	35.8
Over 12	2,284	17.5	2,364	15.9
Residence-Total	13,019	100.0	14,843	100.0
Urban	5,475	42.1	5,742	38.7
Rural	7,544	57.9	9,101	61.3
Ethnic Group-Total	13,019	100.0	14,843	100.0
White	8,931	68.6	9,328	62.8
Negro	95	0.7	102	0.7
American Indian	3,693	28.4	4,974	33.5
Hispanic	110	0.8	157	1.1
Asian & Other	121	0.9	183	1.2
INA	69	0.6	99	0.7
Veteran	1,560	12.0	1,804	12.2
Vietnam Era	615	4.7	658	4.4
Handicapped	1,378	10.6	1,322	8.9
Welfare Recipient	2,783	21.4	2,888	19.5

Source: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

During calendar year 1981, there were 4,142 (annual monthly average) insured unemployed in South Dakota. Insured unemployed are persons receiving unemployment benefits and persons in a waiting period status. To be eligible for benefits, persons have to work under covered employment. Covered employment consists of services by workers whose wages and employment must be reported by employers under the state's unemployment insurance laws. Benefit exhaustees, non-covered employees, and new entrants and re-entrants seeking work in the labor market would be excluded from this figure.

Table 18 showing monthly insured unemployment during 1981 points up the seasonal nature of South Dakota's work force. The number of persons drawing benefits ranged from a high of 7,140 persons in January to a low of 2,389 in September. The general trend in South Dakota is for insured unemployment to peak in January and then decline until June, when a significant rise occurs for the three month period, June-August. Females in the 45-64 year age range account for a majority of the increase, coinciding with cessation of privately run college and university cafeteria programs. September and October are low points for insured unemployment with an increase the following months, peaking again in January of the new year.

The occupational distribution of claimants drawing benefits in 1981 was historically consistent. Structural workers comprised over a third of the total followed by clerical/sales workers, professional/managerial workers, and service workers. It follows, that by industry classification, those workers in the construction and wholesale/retail trade sectors would show the highest percentage of claimants. Employment in the various industries varies greatly and a truer picture of industry unemployment trends can be obtained by observation of the insured unemployment rates shown on tables 17 and 18.

During 1981, approximately 50.0 percent of the insured unemployed were between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Less than 2.0 percent were over 65 years of age. The incidence of unemployment for those under 25 years of age was somewhat higher than for persons 45 to 64 years old. Females showed a tendency to be slightly older than their male counterparts. For the calendar year 1981, females accounted for 32.6 percent of the average insured claimants.

The following characteristics were derived from the total number of eligible available claimants during fiscal year 1981. Veterans accounted for 22.0 percent. Of those, 40.0 percent were Vietnam era veterans and 4.0 percent suffered some form of disability. Urban residents made up 50.5 percent of the total. The educational attainment showed 21.3 percent to have less than a high school education, 51.1 percent completed high school, and 27.7 percent had some post high school education. Handicapped persons made up 0.1 percent of the total eligibles. Those who were classified as being economically disadvantaged accounted for 12.2 percent, with 1.9 percent showing welfare status. The tables listed on the following pages detail additional information as to the characteristics of the insured unemployed.

TABLE 16
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED
STATEWIDE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES

	1980		1981	
	Total	%	Total	%
Age and Sex				
All Claimants	4,537	100.0	4,142	100.0
Under 25 Years of Age	1,335	29.5	1,076	26.0
25-44 Years of Age	2,165	47.7	2,085	50.3
45-64 Years of Age	977	21.5	932	22.5
65 Years and Over	60	1.3	49	1.2
Male Claimants	3,073	67.7	2,790	67.4
Under 25 Years of Age	956	21.1	765	18.5
25-44 Years of Age	1,484	32.7	1,416	34.2
45-64 Years of Age	596	13.1	582	14.0
65 Years and Over	37	0.8	27	0.7
Female Claimants	1,464	32.3	1,352	32.6
Under 25 Years of Age	379	8.4	311	7.5
25-44 Years of Age	681	15.0	669	16.2
45-64 Years of Age	381	8.4	350	8.4
65 Years and Over	23	0.5	22	0.5
Race				
White Claimants	3,745	82.5	3,343	80.7
All Other Claimants	792	17.5	799	19.3
Industry				
Mining and Quarrying	85	1.9	76	1.8
Construction	1,314	29.0	1,288	31.1
Manufacturing	1,030	22.7	743	17.9
Durable Goods	636	14.0	432	10.4
Nondurable Goods	394	8.7	311	7.5
Public Utilities/Transportation	206	4.5	166	4.0
Wholesale/Retail Trade	864	19.1	847	20.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	69	1.5	70	1.7
Services	609	13.4	714	17.2
All Other	254	5.6	238	5.8
INA	106	2.3	-	-
Occupation				
Prof./Technical/Managerial	394	8.7	424	10.2
Clerical Sales	651	14.4	630	15.2
Services	382	8.4	436	10.5
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	58	1.3	61	1.5
Processing	172	3.8	97	2.4
Machine Trades	229	5.0	199	4.8
Bench Work	394	8.7	328	7.9
Structural Work	1,685	37.1	1,491	36.0
Miscellaneous	560	12.3	476	11.5
INA	12	0.3	-	-
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment				
1-4 Weeks Duration	1,430	31.5	1,248	30.1
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,062	45.5	1,834	44.3
15 Weeks and Over	1,045	23.0	1,060	25.6

TABLE 17
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	4,585	3,897	3,910	3,333	3,212	4,537	4,142
Sex							
Male	2,989	2,350	2,267	1,979	2,002	3,073	2,790
Female	1,596	1,547	1,643	1,354	1,210	1,464	1,352
Age							
Under 45	3,319	2,840	2,793	2,402	2,342	3,500	3,161
Over 45	1,266	1,057	1,117	931	870	1,037	981
Race							
White	4,237	3,562	3,563	2,936	2,832	3,745	3,343
Non-White	348	335	347	397	380	792	799
Industry							
Mining	92	75	79	57	59	85	76
Construction	1,223	999	938	886	1,004	1,314	1,288
Manufacturing	1,136	695	744	565	489	1,030	743
Public Util./Trans.	206	168	152	117	140	206	166
Wholesale/Retail Trade	996	952	992	693	609	864	847
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	81	84	91	72	52	69	70
Services	706	762	731	613	547	609	714
Government	145	162	183	149	222	254	238
INA	-	-	-	181	90	106	-
Occupations							
Professional & Managerial	445	439	392	383	345	394	424
Clerical & Sales	725	715	695	567	519	651	630
Services	636	610	507	434	375	382	436
Processing	258	172	156	128	138	172	97
Machine Trades	221	136	120	74	81	229	199
Bench Work	356	229	326	234	175	394	328
Structural Work	1,363	1,114	1,108	1,057	1,152	1,685	1,491
Miscellaneous	581	482	529	432	412	618	537
INA	-	-	77	24	15	12	-
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment							
1-2 Weeks	719	497	617	572	547	826	705
3-4 Weeks	914	613	565	478	429	604	543
5-14 Weeks	2,072	1,881	1,802	1,556	1,506	2,062	1,834
15 Weeks & Over	980	906	926	727	730	1,045	1,060

MONTHLY INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.9
Mining	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.7
Construction	13.7	9.0	8.8	7.2	7.6	10.4	12.6
Manufacturing	5.7	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.0	3.8	2.9
Public Util./Trans.	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Services	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Government	*	*	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6

* Prior to 1977 included with services

TABLE 18

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Total	7,140	6,558	5,868	4,071	3,163	3,408	3,671	3,091	2,389	2,423	3,779	4,140	4,142
Mining & Quarrying	181	190	149	72	43	37	33	26	13	30	38	103	76
Construction	2,756	2,743	2,399	1,519	1,038	822	707	539	426	455	712	1,343	1,288
Manufacturing	1,341	1,136	886	632	480	517	648	481	486	411	1,151	742	743
Durable	714	598	510	343	227	304	286	242	317	268	949	426	432
Nondurable	627	538	376	289	253	213	362	239	169	143	202	316	311
Public Utilities/Transp.	271	281	243	171	137	124	111	110	100	116	136	196	166
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1,295	1,149	1,162	864	684	780	858	726	534	567	759	788	847
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	87	74	79	72	66	75	76	66	57	51	73	62	70
Services	864	734	711	589	565	784	914	859	569	579	711	683	714
Government	345	251	239	156	150	269	324	284	204	214	199	223	238
Prof./Tech./Managerial	497	388	379	343	345	460	525	474	382	411	437	451	424
Clerical Sales	756	673	658	587	517	673	813	681	527	539	576	556	630
Services	544	492	558	438	371	561	575	509	278	277	319	307	436
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	151	122	106	53	38	25	29	31	24	23	52	77	61
Processing	161	131	125	63	49	52	163	122	81	71	58	91	97
Machine Trades	320	294	254	171	155	167	155	131	170	146	196	232	199
Benchwork	592	475	361	261	187	183	216	152	142	90	947	329	328
Structural Work	3,179	3,124	2,681	1,689	1,167	989	831	678	554	590	832	1,571	1,491
Miscellaneous	940	859	746	466	334	298	364	313	231	276	362	526	476
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE													
All Industries	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Mining & Quarrying	6.3	6.7	5.2	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	3.6	2.7
Construction	27.0	26.9	23.5	14.9	10.2	8.1	6.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	7.0	13.2	12.6
Manufacturing	5.3	4.5	3.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	4.5	2.9	2.9
Public Utilities/Transp.	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Services	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Govt. and Other	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

TABLE 18 (Continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER IN ES-203 REPORT DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
All Claimants	7,140	6,558	5,868	4,071	3,163	3,408	3,671	3,091	2,389	2,423	3,779	4,140	4,142
1-4 Weeks Duration	2,558	1,488	1,074	963	749	1,183	1,347	738	674	863	1,851	1,488	1,248
5-14 Weeks Duration	3,082	3,759	3,147	1,556	1,237	1,253	1,509	1,610	1,038	899	1,168	1,751	1,834
15 Weeks & Over Duration	1,500	1,311	1,647	1,552	1,177	972	815	743	677	661	760	901	1,060
Men Claimants	5,274	5,055	4,413	2,918	2,166	2,020	1,997	1,672	1,447	1,502	2,064	2,950	2,790
1-4 Weeks Duration	1,907	1,146	740	645	498	635	680	447	467	538	850	1,103	805
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,419	3,007	2,446	1,121	848	766	804	766	583	561	751	1,211	1,273
15 Weeks & Over Duration	948	902	1,227	1,152	820	619	513	459	397	403	463	636	712
Women Claimants	1,866	1,503	1,455	1,153	997	1,388	1,674	1,419	942	921	1,715	1,190	1,352
1-4 Weeks Duration	651	342	334	318	251	548	667	291	207	325	1,001	385	443
5-14 Weeks Duration	663	752	701	435	389	487	705	844	455	338	417	540	561
15 Weeks & Over Duration	552	409	420	400	357	353	302	284	280	258	297	265	348
All Claimants	7,140	6,558	5,868	4,071	3,163	3,408	3,671	3,091	2,389	2,423	3,779	4,140	4,142
Under 25 Years of Age	1,847	1,788	1,552	1,046	809	801	906	740	564	555	1,130	1,170	1,076
25-44 Years of Age	3,571	3,246	2,915	2,030	1,627	1,736	1,862	1,577	1,218	1,292	1,862	2,083	2,085
45-64 Years of Age	1,613	1,445	1,315	939	692	830	846	729	586	554	768	866	932
65 Years and Over	109	79	86	56	35	41	57	45	21	22	19	21	49
Men Claimants	5,274	5,055	4,413	2,918	2,166	2,020	1,997	1,672	1,447	1,502	2,064	2,950	2,790
Under 25 Years of Age	1,411	1,446	1,218	786	568	511	549	451	386	358	612	888	765
25-44 Years of Age	2,660	2,536	2,240	1,488	1,134	1,064	1,016	848	734	798	1,013	1,454	1,416
45-64 Years of Age	1,130	1,023	907	614	448	430	411	357	315	334	426	594	582
65 Years and Over	73	50	48	30	16	15	21	16	12	12	13	14	27
Women Claimants	1,866	1,503	1,455	1,153	997	1,388	1,674	1,419	942	921	1,715	1,190	1,352
Under 25 Years of Age	436	342	334	260	241	290	357	289	178	197	518	282	311
25-44 Years of Age	911	710	675	542	493	672	846	729	484	494	849	629	669
45-64 Years of Age	483	422	408	325	244	400	435	372	271	220	342	272	350
65 Years and Over	36	29	38	26	19	26	36	29	9	10	6	7	22
White Claimants	6,189	5,717	5,026	3,244	2,469	2,538	2,732	2,233	1,792	1,793	3,045	3,339	3,343
All Other Claimants	951	841	842	827	694	870	939	858	597	630	734	801	799

IX. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Barriers to employment for any South Dakotan often stem from a lack of basic resources necessary to be able to compete with the rest of the labor force, both in getting a job and retaining that job. Lack of education and lack of transportation generally are accepted as potential barriers to employment for many of the persons who are economically disadvantaged.

Of the 13,019 economically disadvantaged persons who actually wanted jobs and who applied for employment at Job Service offices during fiscal year 1981, 46.1 percent did not have a high school diploma. Only 17.5 percent had attended school beyond the high school level. Lack of education limits any applicant's ability to compete for many job opportunities on an equal basis with those who have an education. Employers usually look to a work history or other proof of ability to learn, particularly when they are seeking to fill a job opening which requires technical, managerial or professional skills.

Of these 13,019, 57.9 percent--more than half--were rural residents. Living in a remote rural area in South Dakota places an economically disadvantaged person away from the source of most job opportunities. Getting to and from work locations becomes a major problem. Economically disadvantaged persons usually are not able to provide their own transportation, and public transportation in the remote rural areas of South Dakota is almost nonexistent. A large portion of the state's American Indian population who live on reservations lack adequate transportation, as well as adequate job opportunities in business and industry. During fiscal year 1981, 28.4 percent of Job Service applicants who were economically disadvantaged were American Indians.

Attitudinal barriers to employment for economically disadvantaged persons are most difficult to substantiate because they are based on attitudes or feelings. Some persons may feel they are labeled as "poor" or "being on welfare" and that even the term "economically disadvantaged" is a stigma. Others may feel that discrimination accompanies just being a member of a minority race. Motivation to work is also considered a basic resource needed to compete in a work world. Lack of motivation or incentive to work on the part of a job applicant can also become an attitudinal barrier to employment.

It is estimated (table 10) that in 1983 the average rate of unemployment for non-white persons 16 years and over could be as high as 40.2 percent for males and 17.0 percent for females. Also from projections (table 11) it is estimated that in 1983 nonwhite persons will make up 8.2 percent of the population. The percentage of economically disadvantaged persons 14 years of age and older is projected to be 11.8 percent.

South Dakota Job Service offices are placing additional emphasis on helping economically disadvantaged job seekers realize the importance of job seeking skills. In several offices one-day workshops are conducted to offer job search assistance to applicants. Workshop activities include techniques for completing applications, developing job leads, using the telephone constructively, and controlling the in-person interview. Economically disadvantaged applicants often lack skills necessary for a successful job interview, one of the most critical steps in getting a job.

X. SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)

The Sioux Falls Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) has the same boundaries as Minnehaha County. It is a designated CETA prime sponsor in conjunction with the Balance of State administered by the State of South Dakota. The City of Sioux Falls, with a Minnehaha 1980 population count of 81,182 persons, makes up 74.2 percent of the county population. An additional 161 persons residing in Lincoln County are counted as Sioux Falls residents, raising th city count to 81,343. The SMSA (Minnehaha County) contains 810 square mil located in the extreme southeastern corner of South Dakota. Population of the SMSA during the 1980 census was 109,435--representing a 14.9 percent increase over the 1970 count.

The SMSA is a blend of urban and rural life-styles. Sioux Falls city is the center of economic activity for the SMSA and for a wide area outside the county. Sioux Falls is fortunately located at the junction of two interstate highways, I29 and I90. In addition, three primary highways traverse the city. All transportation services including airline, rail, trucking, and bus service are adequately provided.

The population growth of the SMSA has been consistent and this trend is expected to continue. The economic base of the SMSA encourages younger persons to remain in the area and also attracts in-migration. The labor force participation rate is considerably higher than statewide. The female participation rate is particularly higher than the statewide average as many of the larger employers in the SMSA have a female-oriented work force.

By 1983, nearly two-thirds of the women in the SMSA 16 years old and over will be working or looking for work. Over the last decade, many women have found it necessary to work because of financial necessity. Others, have simply changed their goals and are seeking a more rewarding life-style.

Historically, the unemployment rate in the SMSA has been well below the statewide rate. During 1980 and 1981 this rate has been nearly the same as statewide. This trend is expected to continue during 1982 and 1983. The end of the recession will more than likely see this rate drop below the statewide rate again. Table 23 shows clearly that the service industry in the SMSA has been the main force in preserving employment in the SMSA.

Table 12 estimates the number of persons in the SMSA that may be in need of some employment-related service in 1983. Table 24 details the characteristics of applicants who registered with the Sioux Falls Job Service office during fiscal year 1981. All unemployed persons are candidates for employment service but special attention is given to youth, minorities, handicapped, veterans, and economically disadvantaged persons.

The economic outlook for the SMSA remains bright, and when recovery returns to the nation, the SMSA should lead the way for the state as a whole.

TABLE 19
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY SEX
SIOUX FALLS SMSA

	1970	1980	1970-1980 % Of Change	Estimated 7-1-83	1980-1983 % Of Change
Total Population	95,209	109,435	14.9	113,500	3.7
Total Males	45,541	52,321	14.9	54,152	3.5
Age Groups					
0-4	4,058	4,442	9.5	4,595	3.4
5-9	5,432	4,121	-24.1	4,566	10.8
10-14	5,256	4,254	-19.1	4,382	3.0
15-19	4,752	5,059	6.5	4,687	-7.4
20-24	3,084	5,403	75.2	5,488	1.6
25-29	2,821	5,210	84.7	5,463	4.9
30-34	2,391	4,370	82.8	4,590	5.0
35-44	5,189	5,520	6.4	6,088	10.3
45-54	5,077	4,981	-1.9	4,863	-2.4
55-59	1,867	2,415	29.4	2,462	1.9
60-64	1,667	2,074	24.4	2,158	4.1
65-74	2,407	2,711	12.6	2,977	9.8
75+	1,540	1,761	14.4	1,833	4.1
Total Females	49,668	57,114	15.0	59,348	3.9
Age Groups					
0-4	4,013	4,280	6.7	4,571	6.8
5-9	5,322	4,078	-23.4	4,750	16.5
10-14	5,081	4,172	-17.9	4,808	15.2
15-19	5,281	5,684	7.6	4,849	-14.7
20-24	4,261	6,404	50.3	4,667	-27.1
25-29	3,120	5,394	72.9	4,206	-22.0
30-34	2,577	4,229	64.1	4,458	5.4
35-44	5,224	5,739	9.9	7,690	34.0
45-54	5,038	5,103	1.3	5,816	14.0
55-59	2,183	2,556	17.1	2,812	10.0
60-64	1,983	2,351	18.6	2,543	8.2
65-74	3,344	3,681	10.1	4,353	18.3
75+	2,241	3,443	53.6	3,825	11.1

TABLE 20
SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unem-ployment	Unemployment Rate Unadjusted
1981 January	61,690	57,855	3,835	6.2
February	62,493	58,654	3,839	6.1
March	63,091	59,500	3,591	5.7
April	62,865	59,868	2,997	4.8
May	63,362	60,372	2,990	4.7
June	64,367	60,985	3,382	5.3
July	62,341	59,237	3,104	5.0
August	61,832	59,105	2,727	4.4
September	62,964	59,955	3,009	4.8
October	63,330	60,423	2,907	4.6
November	63,142	59,526	3,616	5.7
December	63,475	60,170	3,305	5.2
Average	62,913	59,638	3,275	5.2
1980 January	61,191	58,411	2,780	4.5
February	61,079	58,377	2,702	4.4
March	61,791	58,932	2,859	4.6
April	62,021	59,108	2,913	4.7
May	62,359	59,375	2,984	4.8
June	63,229	60,034	3,195	5.1
July	63,128	60,005	3,123	4.9
August	62,380	59,724	2,656	4.3
September	62,469	59,525	2,944	4.7
October	62,933	60,292	2,641	4.2
November	62,849	59,976	2,873	4.6
December	63,317	60,071	3,246	5.1
Average	62,396	59,486	2,910	4.7
1979 January	59,800	57,106	2,694	4.5
February	59,155	57,047	2,108	3.6
March	61,156	58,631	2,525	4.1
April	61,756	59,084	2,672	4.3
May	62,815	60,870	1,945	3.1
June	64,634	62,352	2,282	3.5
July	63,168	61,570	1,598	2.5
August	63,153	61,648	1,505	2.4
September	62,611	61,016	1,595	2.5
October	63,367	61,837	1,530	2.4
November	62,920	61,374	1,546	2.5
December	62,976	60,854	2,122	3.4
Average	62,292	60,282	2,010	3.2

TABLE 21
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND RACE 1/
SIOUX FALLS SMSA

	1970			1983		
	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation
Total All Persons	63,846	38,649	60.5	83,922	62,353	74.3
Total White Males						
16 Years Old & Over	29,343	23,178	79.0	38,619	33,511	86.8
16-17	2,160	991	45.9	1,822	1,315	72.2
18-19	1,442	967	67.1	1,840	1,621	88.1
20-24	3,036	2,500	82.3	5,329	5,222	98.0
25-34	5,108	4,930	96.5	9,732	9,538	98.0
35-44	5,140	4,947	96.2	5,799	5,683	98.0
45-64	8,528	7,724	90.6	9,338	8,971	96.1
65 Yrs. & Over	3,929	1,119	28.5	4,759	1,161	24.4
Total White Females						
16 Years Old & Over	33,865	15,131	44.7	43,541	27,903	64.1
16-17	1,942	768	39.5	1,680	1,539	91.6
18-19	2,190	1,227	56.0	2,103	1,540	73.2
20-24	4,230	2,710	64.1	4,567	4,093	89.6
25-34	5,636	2,603	46.2	8,484	7,109	83.8
35-44	5,183	2,541	49.0	7,541	5,995	79.5
45-64	9,118	4,636	50.8	11,026	6,766	61.4
65 Yrs. & Over	5,566	646	11.6	8,140	861	10.6
Total Nonwhite Males						
16 Years Old & Over	359	194	54.0	1,054	513	48.7
16-17	30	15	50.0	43	27	62.8
18-19	27	11	40.7	44	12	27.3
20-24	48	12	25.0	159	30	18.9
25-34	104	51	49.0	320	153	47.8
35-44	49	25	51.0	289	154	53.3
45-64	83	69	83.1	147	110	74.8
65 Yrs. & Over	18	11	61.1	52	27	51.9
Total Nonwhite Females						
16 Years Old & Over	279	146	52.3	708	426	60.2
16-17	19	10	52.6	58	43	74.1
18-19	22	17	77.3	40	4	10.0
20-24	31	21	67.7	100	71	71.0
25-34	61	22	36.1	179	71	39.7
35-44	41	36	87.8	150	147	98.0
45-64	86	40	46.5	143	90	62.9
65 Yrs. & Over	19	0	0	38	0	0

1/ 1983 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

TABLE 22
NUMBER OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
SIOUX FALLS SMSA
1970 and 1983 1/

	1970		1983	
	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Total Unemployed, All Persons	1,625	4.2%	3,305	5.3%
Total Males				
16 Years Old & Over	845	3.6	1,718	5.0
16-17	207	20.6	358	26.7
18-19	103	10.5	216	13.2
20-24	120	4.8	354	6.7
25-34	133	2.7	461	4.8
35-44	95	1.9	137	2.3
45-64	154	2.0	176	1.9
65 Yrs. & Over	33	2.9	16	1.3
Total Females				
16 Years Old & Over	780	5.1	1,587	5.6
16-17	169	21.7	475	30.0
18-19	92	7.4	142	9.2
20-24	186	6.8	338	8.1
25-34	62	2.4	193	2.7
35-44	116	4.5	253	4.1
45-64	147	3.1	181	2.6
65 Yrs. & Over	8	1.2	5	0.6

1/ 1983 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

TABLE 23
AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY
SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)

	1980	1/ 1981	Change	%
Total	54,320	54,150	-170	-0.3
Manufacturing	7,710	7,400	-310	-4.0
Durable Goods	2,320	1,970	-350	-15.1
Nondurable Goods	5,390	5,430	40	0.7
Food & Kindred	4,070	4,210	140	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	46,610	46,750	140	0.3
Construction & Mining	2,630	2,360	-270	-10.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,810	4,570	-240	-5.0
Trade	16,270	15,840	-430	-2.6
Wholesale	5,100	4,960	-140	-2.7
Retail	11,170	10,880	-290	-2.6
Finance/Insurance & Real Estate	3,310	3,430	120	3.6
Services	12,890	13,800	910	7.1
Government	6,700	6,750	50	0.7

1/ Preliminary Estimate

TABLE 24
JOB SERVICE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS
SIOUX FALLS SMSA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 9/30/81

Applicants Characteristics	Total Applicants					Economically Disadvantaged		
	Total	Unemployed	Youth 16-21	Handicapped	Public Assist	Total	Unemployed	Youth 16-21
Total	14,580	12,085	4,460	915	363	2,139	1,821	658
Male	7,688	6,556	2,188	644	18	890	779	271
14-15	261	259	0	1	1	5	4	0
16-19	1,241	1,113	1,241	34	4	164	154	164
20-21	947	842	947	37	1	107	90	107
22-44	4,468	3,687	0	410	10	519	443	0
45-54	450	379	0	88	2	62	57	0
55 & Over	321	276	0	74	0	33	31	0
Female	6,892	5,529	2,272	271	345	1,249	1,042	387
14-15	179	178	0	2	2	3	3	0
16-19	1,372	1,161	1,372	24	16	232	209	232
20-21	900	729	900	23	27	155	132	155
22-44	3,698	2,876	0	159	278	760	620	0
45-54	492	391	0	41	22	69	52	0
55 & Over	251	194	0	22	0	30	26	0
Male	7,688	6,556	2,188	644	18	890	779	271
White	7,219	6,159	2,092	607	13	720	624	226
Other	469	397	96	37	5	170	155	45
Female	6,892	5,529	2,272	271	345	1,249	1,042	387
White	6,560	5,236	2,203	251	308	1,099	906	349
Other	332	293	69	20	37	150	136	38
Highest Grade Completed								
0-7	372	365	26	27	7	59	53	12
8-11	3,115	2,839	1,574	231	102	686	602	303
12	5,986	5,[illegible]5	1,916	386	183	903	768	241
Over 12	5,107	3,836	944	271	71	491	398	102

Source: South Dakota Employment Security Reporting System (ESARS).

GLOSSARY

APPLICANT: A person who contacts a local Job Service Office to seek employment or obtain employability development services.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample worker hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an establishment payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) 1977, first published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job duties provide a unique tool for the many users of occupational information.

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: Federal criteria used in identifying a disadvantaged individual is (1) a member of a poor family, (2) unemployed, underemployed or hindered from seeking work and (3) meets one or more of the following requirements: school dropout, minority member, under 22 years of age, over 44 years of age, handicapped or an ex-offender.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and are not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS, also known as "hard goods", refer to manufacturing or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. See also NONDURABLE GOODS.

EMPLOYMENT as used in labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEMS (ESARS): Reports based on data compiled from South Dakota local Job Service office applications, job orders and office operations. Reports are prepared by the state for local offices, districts and regions.

INDUSTRY as used in the compilation of economic statistics describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces. See WORK FORCE also.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is a proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER when applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS, also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA INCOME: A measure of income by unit of population (per person).

$$\frac{\text{Personal Income}}{\text{Population of Area}} = \text{Per Capita Income.}$$

Also see PERSONAL INCOME

PERSONAL INCOME: Income received from all sources minus contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security. Also see PER CAPITA INCOME.

POOR PERSON: A poor person is defined as a member of a family who receives welfare payments or whose adjusted cash income is below the poverty level as determined by size of family and area of residence. These Federal guidelines are periodically revised by the Department of Labor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes, and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES are terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly. Each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS refer to the category of jobs performed in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. All industries employ workers in service classifications. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, and housecleaners.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES refer to establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business repair, and amusement services; health, legal engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services, are included.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3, or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATIST CAL AREA (SMSA): This a title applied to the larger concentrated labor market areas of the U.S. and adopted by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1949. The primary objective was to have all reporting federal agencies utilize the same boundaries for a given geographic area in publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. A SMSA is defined as being a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or "Twin Cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000.

UNDEREMPLOYED is a term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if full-time work were available. The terms of underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED is defined as persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period, (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last 4 weeks and who were available for work during the reference week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if the worker becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate." This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonal adjusted unemployment rate." See SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS.

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service Office that have not been filled within a specific period of time.

APPENDIX

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LA OR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force Unadjusted
1981	January	315,000	295,000	20,000	6.4
	February	317,000	296,900	20,100	6.3
	March	323,500	304,600	18,900	5.8
	April	330,700	315,400	15,300	4.6
	May	337,500	322,200	15,300	4.5
	June	351,900	333,500	18,400	5.2
	July	348,300	331,300	17,000	4.9
	August	346,300	331,100	15,200	4.4
	September	340,600	326,300	14,300	4.2
	October	336,200	321,200	15,000	4.5
	November	325,600	308,800	16,800	5.2
	December	323,300	305,700	17,600	5.4
	Average	333,000	316,000	17,000	5.1
1980	January	315,300	299,400	15,900	5.0
	February	317,800	302,300	15,500	4.9
	March	323,700	308,000	15,700	4.9
	April	332,600	317,400	15,200	4.6
	May	340,300	324,600	15,700	4.6
	June	349,000	331,400	17,600	5.0
	July	347,200	330,100	17,100	4.9
	August	344,100	329,200	14,900	4.3
	September	340,100	324,900	15,200	4.5
	October	335,100	320,500	14,600	4.4
	November	325,800	309,600	16,200	5.0
	December	324,800	306,400	18,400	5.7
	Average	333,000	317,000	16,000	4.8
1979	January	311,300	295,700	15,600	5.0
	February	311,300	298,000	13,300	4.3
	March	320,600	307,300	13,300	4.1
	April	332,400	319,500	12,900	3.9
	May	343,100	332,600	10,500	3.1
	June	360,500	346,300	14,200	3.9
	July	356,800	345,100	11,700	3.3
	August	353,900	343,900	10,000	2.8
	September	343,500	334,600	8,900	2.6
	October	339,200	330,100	9,100	2.7
	November	330,300	319,800	10,500	3.2
	December	328,800	315,000	13,800	4.2
	Average	336,000	324,000	12,000	3.5

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force Unadjusted
1978	January	305,000	291,000	14,000	4.6
	February	299,300	288,200	11,100	3.7
	March	306,800	296,500	10,300	3.4
	April	316,300	308,000	8,300	2.6
	May	332,100	324,200	7,900	2.4
	June	347,500	336,200	11,300	3.3
	July	347,800	337,000	10,800	3.1
	August	346,800	337,200	9,600	2.8
	September	337,600	330,300	7,300	2.2
	October	335,300	327,200	8,100	2.4
	November	324,200	315,600	8,600	2.7
	December	325,000	312,500	12,500	3.9
	Average	327,000	317,000	10,000	3.1
1977	January	291,600	278,000	13,600	4.7
	February	293,000	280,500	12,500	4.3
	March	300,300	288,400	11,900	4.0
	April	313,100	303,700	9,400	3.0
	May	321,200	312,400	8,800	2.8
	June	338,100	327,200	10,900	3.2
	July	338,700	328,100	10,600	3.1
	August	334,400	325,600	8,800	2.6
	September	327,700	320,200	7,500	2.3
	October	319,500	312,100	7,400	2.3
	November	313,000	304,700	8,300	2.7
	December	313,200	303,000	10,200	3.3
	Average	317,000	307,000	10,000	3.2
1976	January	295,500	282,100	13,400	4.5
	February	296,800	283,700	13,100	4.4
	March	304,400	291,700	12,700	4.2
	April	316,400	306,300	10,100	3.2
	May	323,800	313,800	10,000	3.1
	June	333,400	321,500	11,900	3.6
	July	329,700	318,400	11,300	3.4
	August	325,000	315,500	9,500	2.9
	September	314,900	305,700	9,200	2.9
	October	304,800	295,000	9,800	3.2
	November	298,600	289,100	9,500	3.2
	December	300,600	289,300	11,300	3.8
	Average	312,000	301,000	11,000	3.5

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

SOUTH DAKOTA
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	Labor Force	Total Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Employment
Planning Area 1	49,272	2,385	4.8	46,887
Brookings	14,026	752	5.4	13,274
Clark	2,000	72	3.6	1,928
Codington	10,094	627	6.2	9,467
Deuel	2,126	129	6.1	1,997
Grant	4,388	191	4.4	4,197
Hamlin	2,158	75	3.5	2,083
Kingsbury	3,601	90	2.5	3,511
Lake	5,528	246	4.5	5,282
Miner	1,807	74	4.1	1,733
Moody	3,544	129	3.6	3,415
Planning Area 2	88,833	4,491	5.1	84,342
Clay	6,041	355	5.9	5,686
Lincoln	6,863	292	4.3	6,571
McCook	2,555	159	6.2	2,396
Minnehaha	62,913	3,275	5.2	59,638
Turner	4,298	152	3.5	4,146
Union	6,163	258	4.2	5,905
Planning Area 3	44,113	1,841	4.2	42,272
Aurora	1,606	71	4.4	1,535
Bon Homme	3,712	121	3.3	3,591
Brule	2,819	96	3.4	2,723
Charles Mix	4,051	241	5.9	3,810
Davison	9,711	396	4.1	9,315
Douglas	1,940	77	4.0	1,863
Gregory	2,545	78	3.1	2,467
Hanson	1,124	60	5.3	1,064
Hutchinson	4,251	157	3.7	4,094
Jerauld	1,242	27	2.2	1,215
Sanborn	1,308	54	4.1	1,254
Yankton	9,804	463	4.7	9,341
Planning Area 4	49,929	2,288	4.6	47,641
Beadle	9,779	407	4.2	9,372
Brown	19,486	924	4.7	18,562
Day	3,217	191	5.9	3,026
Edmunds	2,044	89	4.4	1,955
Faulk	1,374	41	3.0	1,333
Hand	2,142	68	3.2	2,074
McPherson	1,693	47	2.8	1,646
Marshall	2,033	120	5.9	1,913
Roberts	4,350	303	7.0	4,047
Spink	3,811	98	2.6	3,713

1/ Subject to revision.

SOUTH DAKOTA
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	Labor Force	Total Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Employment
Planning Area 5	33,895	2,233	6.6	31,662
Buffalo	546	91	16.7	455
Campbell	787	41	5.2	746
Corson	1,520	205	13.5	1,315
Dewey	2,073	237	11.4	1,836
Haakon	1,459	21	1.4	1,438
Hughes	8,074	357	4.4	7,717
Hyde	838	33	3.9	805
Jones	619	24	3.9	595
Lyman	1,434	92	6.4	1,342
Mellette	719	58	8.1	661
Perkins	2,177	58	2.7	2,119
Potter	1,939	65	3.4	1,874
Stanley	1,227	62	5.1	1,165
Sully	708	34	4.8	674
Todd	2,224	353	15.9	1,871
Tripp	3,226	130	4.0	3,096
Walworth	3,222	258	8.0	2,964
Ziebach	1,103	114	10.3	989
Planning Area 6	66,956	3,756	5.6	63,200
Bennett	1,264	55	4.4	1,209
Butte	3,975	133	3.3	3,842
Custer	2,411	131	5.4	2,280
Fall River	3,635	193	5.3	3,442
Harding	641	5	0.8	636
Jackson (Washabaugh)	957	59	6.2	898
Lawrence	9,297	429	4.6	8,868
Meade	5,674	278	4.9	5,396
Pennington	35,986	2,007	5.6	33,979
Shannon	3,116	466	15.0	2,650

1/ Subject to revisions.

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,670	$ 11,287	869	$ 13,416	342	$ 13,378
0 & 1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL	527	15,520	422	16,242	155	15,728
003 ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING	2	12,396	1	0	1	0
005 CIVIL ENGINEERING	1	15,060	0	0	0	0
007 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	1	0	0	0	0	0
01 ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	10	19,132	8	21,263	4	22,800
012 INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	7	20,700	6	22,240	4	22,800
013 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	1	16,375	1	16,375	0	0
017 DRAFTING AND RELATED WORK	1	12,480	0	0	0	0
018 SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY	1	0	1	0	0	0
02 MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	22	15,769	18	16,128	15	15,385
020 MATHEMATICS	5	15,053	2	19,359	2	19,359
022 CHEMISTRY	1	11,715	1	11,715	1	11,715
029 MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES, N.E.C.	16	16,212	15	16,212	12	15,360
04 LIFE SCIENCES	23	11,284	13	12,232	8	13,225
040 AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	2	11,500	2	11,500	0	0
045 PSYCHOLOGY	19	11,354	9	12,688	7	13,225
049 LIFE SCIENCES, N.E.C.	2	10,233	2	10,233	1	0
05 SOCIAL SCIENCES	2	15,369	0	0	0	0
050 ECONOMICS	1	18,000	0	0	0	0
052 HISTORY	1	12,738	0	0	0	0
07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH	39	13,450	29	14,007	17	15,526
070 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	1	0	1	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
074 PHARMACISTS	2	$ 7,176	2	$ 7,176	1	$ 0
075 REGISTERED NURSES	17	13,609	14	13,598	9	13,689
076 THERAPISTS	2	28,245	2	28,245	2	28,245
077 DIETICIANS	2	17,869	1	23,000	1	23,000
078 MEDICAL AND DENTAL TECHNOLOGY	3	12,934	2	13,161	1	15,922
079 MEDICINE AND HEALTH, N.E.C	12	11,630	7	12,442	3	13,502
09 EDUCATION	284	17,381	264	17,485	68	17,273
090 COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	10	17,198	10	17,198	5	16,715
091 SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	143	17,626	136	17,680	16	17,680
092 PRIMARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN EDUC.	53	17,189	48	17,138	8	15,470
094 EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED	2	9,540	1	9,000	0	0
096 ECONOMISTS AND FARM ADVISORS	3	12,608	3	12,608	0	0
097 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION N.E.C.	1	12,738	1	12,738	1	12,738
099 EDUCATION, N.E.C.	72	17,473	65	17,730	38	17,680
10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SCIENCES	4	14,087	2	14,493	2	14,493
100 LIBRARIANS	3	14,796	1	17,025	1	17,025
109 MUSEUM, LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES, NEC	1	11,960	1	11,960	1	11,960
14 ART	7	9,476	4	9,194	3	9,831
141 COMMERCIAL/GRAPHIC ARTS;DESIGNERS/ILLUST	3	8,445	2	9,027	1	10,774
142 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PRODUCT DESIGNERS	3	9,853	1	7,280	1	7,280
149 ART WORK, N.E.C.	1	11,440	1	11,440	1	11,440
15 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	1	9,464	1	9,464	1	9,464
159 ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION, N.E.C.	1	9,464	1	9,464	1	9,464
16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATIONS	38	12,641	25	13,219	13	13,112
160 ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	11	15,221	7	17,048	4	16,463

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
162 PURCHASING MANAGEMENT	2	$ 17,000	2	$ 17,000	0	$ 0
166 PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINIS.	2	12,738	2	12,738	1	12,738
168 INSP & INVEST MANAG AND PUBLIC SERVICE	8	10,881	7	10,896	3	11,088
169 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALTIES, N.E.C.	15	11,359	7	10,921	5	11,372
18 MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS, N.E.C.	74	10,580	44	11,339	17	11,634
180 AGR., FORESTRY, AND FISHING MANAGEMENT	1	8,840	0	0	0	0
185 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE MANAGEMENT	9	12,365	8	12,365	3	0
186 FINANCE, INS., AND REAL ESTATE MANAG.	4	12,400	2	9,600	1	9,600
187 SERVICE INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT	23	11,077	14	13,471	4	13,856
188 PUBLIC ADMINIS. MANAGEMENT	4	16,194	3	16,291	1	15,060
189 MISC. MANGERS AND OFFICIALS N.E.C.	33	9,005	17	8,896	8	10,290
19 MISC. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL,MANAGERIAL	18	12,034	12	12,543	6	12,858
193 RADIO OPERATORS	1	14,000	1	14,000	1	14,000
195 SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK	13	11,838	9	12,300	3	11,715
197 SHIP CPTNS., MATES, PILOTS & ENGINEERS	1	0	0	0	0	0
199 MISC. PROF., TECH. AND MANAG. WORK, NEC	3	0	2	0	2	0
2 CLERICAL AND SALES	423	8,588	188	9,302	65	9,444
20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING, AND RELATED	118	8,409	50	8,487	24	8,567
201 SECRETARIES	67	8,679	24	8,661	13	8,321
202 STENOGRAPHERS	1	8,320	0	0	0	0
203 TYPISTS & TYPEWRITING MACHINE OPERATORS	27	8,299	17	8,782	9	9,186
205 INTERVIEWING CLERKS	3	8,529	0	0	0	0
206 FILE CLERKS	1	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
209 STENOGRAPHY,TYPING FILING & REL WRK NEC	19	$ 7,699	9	$ 7,508	2	$ 7,384
21 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT-RECORDING	54	8,391	15	8,828	4	9,508
210 BOOKKEEPERS & BOOK-KEEPING MACHINE OPS.	12	8,902	2	9,680	0	0
211 CASHIERS AND TELLERS	20	7,559	5	7,481	1	6,968
213 ELCTRNC/ELECTROMECHANICAL DATA PROCESSOR	2	13,358	2	13,358	1	15,000
214 BILLING AND RATE CLERKS	2	8,880	1	8,400	1	8,400
216 ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICAL CLERKS	7	8,321	2	8,171	1	7,664
219 COMPUTING AND ACCOUNT RECORDING	11	8,318	3	7,686	0	0
22 PRODUCTION AND STOCK CLERKS	7	7,795	1	8,320	1	8,320
222 SHIPPING, RECEIVING, AND STOCK CLERKS	7	7,795	1	8,320	1	8,320
23 INFORMATION AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION	15	8,046	5	7,779	1	6,968
235 TELEPHONE OPERATORS	1	8,528	0	0	0	0
237 INFORMATION AND RECEPTION CLERKS	10	7,917	3	7,855	0	0
238 ACCOMODATION CLERKS & GATE TICKET AGENTS	3	7,897	2	7,665	1	6,968
239 INFO. AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION, N.E.C.	1	9,048	0	0	0	0
24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL	10	8,439	1	8,320	0	0
241 INVESTIGATORS AND ADJUSTERS	3	9,445	0	0	0	0
243 GOVERNMENT SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	1	8,320	1	8,320	0	0
245 MEDICAL SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	1	8,840	0	0	0	0
247 ADVERTISING-SERVICE CLERKS, N.E.C.	1	6,968	0	0	0	0
249 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL WORK, N.E.C.	4	7,982	0	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
25 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES	33	$ 10,330	19	$ 12,175	9	$ 0
250 SALES OCCS., REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE	16	15,000	15	15,000	8	0
251 SALES OCCS.,BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SERVICES	2	0	0	0	0	0
252 SALES OCCUPATIONS, TRANSPORT. SERVICES	2	11,504	1	15,000	0	0
254 SALES OCCS.,PRINTING AND ADVERTISING	8	8,633	3	9,350	1	0
259 SALES OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES N.E.C.	5	8,400	0	0	0	0
26 SALESPERSON, CONSUMABLE COMMODITIES	13	11,173	11	10,837	4	12,856
260 AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS	3	13,500	2	12,000	0	0
261 SALESWORK,TEXTILE PR OD,APPAREL & NOTIONS	4	7,696	3	7,141	1	o,968
262 SALESWORK, CHEMICALS DRUGS AND SUNDRIES	5	16,000	5	16,000	2	16,000
269 SALES OCCS.,MISC.CON SUMABLE COMMOD. NEC	1	15,600	1	15,600	1	15,600
27 SALESPERSONS, COMMODITIES, N.E.C.	122	9,080	57	12,814	19	14,984
270 SALES OCCS.,HOME FUR NISH. & APPLIANCES	7	10,648	3	12,900	1	10,800
271 ELECTRICAL GOODS EXCEPT HOME APPLIANC	1	0	1	0	1	0
272 SALESWORK,FARM & GAR DEN EQUIP & SUPPLIES	7	12,000	5	12,000	0	0
273 SALESWORK,TRANSPORT. EQUIP.PARTS & SUPP.	15	8,913	8	10,220	3	0
274 SALESWORK,INDUSTRIAL EQUIP. & SUPPLIES	10	12,700	9	12,700	5	0
275 SALESWORK,BUS/COMMER CIAL EQUIP/SUPPLIES	4	8,400	2	8,400	1	0
277 SALESWORK,SPORT,HOB- BY,STATIONERY,REL GD	4	7,084	1	6,968	0	0
279 SALES OCCS., MISC. COMMODITIES, N.E.C.	74	8,806	28	14,446	8	17,076
29 MISCELLANEOUS SALES OCCUPATIONS	51	8,050	29	7,843	3	6,968

ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
290 SALES CLERKS	21	$ 6,968	15	$ 6,968	0	$ 0
291 VENDING AND DOOR TO DOOR SELLING	9	0	4	0	2	0
292 ROUTE SALES AND DELIVERY	8	11,544	4	11,273	0	0
293 SOLICITORS	1	0	1	0	0	0
299 MISC.SALES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	12	7,833	5	7,645	1	6,968
3 SERVICE	262	3.79	98	3.97	45	4.15
30 DOMESTIC SERVICE	13	4.18	7	3.35	4	0
301 HOUSEHOLD AND RELATED WORK	11	3.35	6	3.35	3	0
309 DOMESTIC SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	5.00	1	0	1	0
31 FOOD & BEVERAGE PREP ARATION & SVC. OCCS.	136	3.68	48	4.11	20	4.56
310 HOSTS(ESSES)/STEWARD S(ESSES) EXCEPT SHIP	2	3.35	1	0	1	0
311 WAITERS/WAITRESSES	67	3.37	29	3.37	10	3.35
312 BARTENDERS	16	3.39	3	3.43	3	3.43
313 CHEFS AND COOKS, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	34	4.29	12	5.11	4	7.00
315 MISCELLANEOUS COOKS, EXCEPT DOMESTIC	4	4.26	2	4.35	1	3.50
316 MEATCUTTING,EXC. IN SLAU.AND PACK.HOUSES	1	0	0	0	0	0
317 MISCELL. FOOD AND BEVERAGE PREPARATION	3	3.45	0	0	0	0
318 KITCHEN WORKERS, N.E.C.	8	3.41	0	0	0	0
319 FOOD/BEVERAGE PREPAR ATION & SVC., N.E.C.	1	6.65	1	6.65	1	6.65
32 LODGING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	15	3.38	4	3.40	2	3.35
320 BOARDING HOUSE & LOD GING HOUSE KEEPERS	1	0	1	0	1	0
321 HOUSEKEEPERS,HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS	2	3.43	1	3.50	0	0
323 HOUSECLEANERS,HOTELS RESTS. & REL.ESTABS.	12	3.38	2	3.35	1	3.35
33 BARBERING, COSMET., AND REL. SVC., OCCS.	1	0	1	0	1	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
332 HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS	1	$ 0	1	$ 0	1	$ 0
35 MISC. PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	49	3.67	25	3.71	13	3.71
354 UNLICENSED BIRTH ATT END. & PRACT. NURSES	1	0	1	0	0	0
355 ATTEN.WORK,HOSPITALS MORG.AND REL.HEALT.S	30	3.66	11	3.66	5	3.64
359 MISC. PERSONAL SERVI CE OCCUPATIONS, NEC	18	3.70	13	3.74	8	3.76
36 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	9	4.08	1	0	0	0
361 LAUNDERING SERVICE	3	3.40	0	0	0	0
369 APPAREL/FURNISHINGS SERVICE OCCS.,N.E.C.	6	4.59	1	0	0	0
37 PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	14	4.78	4	4.51	1	4.17
372 SEC.GRDS/CORR.OFFICE RS EXC.CROSS.TENDERS	8	4.52	2	4.27	0	0
375 POLICE OFFICERS & DE TECTIVES, PUB. SVC.	2	6.37	0	0	0	0
379 PROTECTIVE SERVICES OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	4	4.92	2	4.76	1	4.17
38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	25	3.96	8	4.29	4	4.39
381 PORTERS AND CLEANERS	12	4.10	4	5.08	2	5.19
382 JANITORS	13	3.84	4	3.51	2	3.59
4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED	100	3.80	40	4.12	15	4.56
40 PLANT FARMING OCCUPA TIONS	23	3.87	11	4.41	8	4.86
406 GARDENING AND GROUND SKEEPING OCCUPATIONS	10	3.55	3	3.72	1	4.17
408 PLANT LIFE AND REL. SVC. OCCUPATIONS	7	3.41	3	3.50	2	0
409 PLANT FARMING, N.E.C.	6	4.73	5	5.00	5	5.00
41 ANIMAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	42	3.86	17	4.06	7	3.95

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
410 DOMESTIC ANIMAL FARM ING OCCUPATIONS	42	$ 3.86	17	$ 4.06	7	$ 3.95
42 MISC. AGRICULTURAL & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	35	3.65	12	3.58	0	0
421 GENERAL FARMING OCCUPATIONS	35	3.65	12	3.58	0	0
5 PROCESSING	13	3.96	4	3.80	1	4.20
50 PROCESSING OF METAL	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
509 METAL PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
52 PROC. FOOD, TOBACCO, AND RELATED PRODUCTS	10	3.85	3	3.67	0	0
524 COATING,ICING,DECORA TING AND REL WORK	1	3.35	0	0	0	0
525 SLAUGHTERING,BREAK., CURING AND REL.WORK	4	3.69	2	3.63	0	0
526 COOKING AND BAKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	3	3.43	0	0	0	0
529 TOBACCO/FOOD PROCESS ING & REL PROD NEC	2	4.85	1	3.75	0	0
55 CHEM,PLASTICS,SYNTH, RUBBER,PAINT PROCESS	1	4.20	1	4.20	1	4.20
551 FILTERING,STRAINING, AND SEPARATING	1	4.20	1	4.20	1	4.20
59 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	1	5.18	0	0	0	0
599 MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSING, N.E.C.	1	5.18	0	0	0	0
6 MACHINE TRADES	90	5.15	33	5.64	19	5.89
60 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	13	5.63	7	6.00	7	6.00
600 MACHINISTS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	7	5.29	4	5.33	4	5.33
609 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	6	5.96	3	6.67	3	6.67
61 METALWORKING OCCUPATION, N.E.C.	7	5.21	1	7.45	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
615 PUNCHING AND SHEARING	1	$ 4.45	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
616 FABRICATING MACHINE WORK	1	7.45	1	7.45	0	0
619 MISC. METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	5	4.91	0	0	0	0
62 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	39	4.96	19	5.22	9	4.63
620 MTR. VEHICLE & ENGINEER. EQUIP.MECHANICS	22	4.97	10	5.39	5	4.63
623 MARINE EQUIPMENT MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	1	6.00	1	6.00	0	0
624 FARM MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	4	3.52	2	3.69	1	0
625 ENGINE,POWER TRANS., AND REC.MECHANICS	12	5.27	6	5.00	3	0
63 MECHANICS AND MACHINERY REPAIRERS	8	5.34	5	5.77	2	7.00
630 GENERAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY MECHANICS	1	4.00	0	0	0	0
637 UTILITY SERVICE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	3	6.33	2	7.00	2	7.00
638 MISC.MACHINE INSTALLATION & REPAIR OCCS.	4	4.93	3	4.95	0	0
65 PRINTING OCCUPATIONS	4	4.33	0	0	0	0
650 TYPESETTING AND COMPOSING	1	3.50	0	0	0	0
651 PRINTING PRESS WORK	2	5.00	0	0	0	0
652 PRINTING MACHINE WORK	1	4.50	0	0	0	0
66 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS	19	5.14	1	5.50	1	5.50
667 SAWING	17	5.31	1	5.50	1	5.50
669 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	2	3.75	0	0	0	0
7 BENCH WORK	71	4.30	17	3.88	4	4.02
70 METAL PROD. FAB. ASSEMBLY & REPAIR, NEC	29	4.63	3	4.53	0	0
700 FAB.ASSEM.REPAIR OF JEWEL.SILWRE.REL.PR	4	3.35	1	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
706 METAL UNIT ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTING N.E.C.	25	$ 4.73	2	$ 4.53	0	$ 0
71 FAB/REP SCIENT, MED, PHOTO,OPT,HOR.REL.PD	2	3.50	1	3.50	0	0
716 ENG. & SCIEN.INST & EQUIP.FAB & REP.,NEC	2	3.50	1	3.50	0	0
72 ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR OF ELECTRICAL EQUIP.	17	4.12	6	4.20	3	3.86
720 RADIO & TV RECEIVERS & PHONO. ASSEMB/REP	4	5.76	2	5.76	0	0
723 OCCS. IN ELEC. APPL & FIX ASSEMB & REP	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
726 ASSEM. & REP. OF ELE C.COMPON.& ACC., NEC	12	3.91	4	3.81	3	3.86
73 FAB/REPAIR OF PROD. MADE FROM ASST.MATER	1	3.35	1	3.35	0	0
731 OCCS. IN FAB. & REPA IR OF GAMES & TOYS	1	3.35	1	3.35	0	0
74 PAINTING, DECORATING AND RELATED OCCS.	1	4.75	0	0	0	0
741 SPRAY PAINTING	1	4.75	0	0	0	0
75 PLASTICS,SYN.,RUBBER & REL. PROD. FAB/REP	11	4.45	0	0	0	0
754 FAB.AND REP.OF MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	11	4.45	0	0	0	0
76 OCCS. IN FAB/REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS	1	3.80	0	0	0	0
769 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS,NEC	1	3.80	0	0	0	0
78 FAB/REP OF TEXTILE, LEATHER & REL. PROD.	9	3.49	6	3.54	1	4.50
781 LAY. OUT,MARK.,CUT. & PUNCH. OCCS., NEC	1	0	0	0	0	0
783 FUR & LEATHER WORKING OCCUPATIONS	1	4.50	1	4.50	1	4.50
784 FAB/REP OF HATS,CAPS GLOVES & REL PROD.	4	3.35	3	3.35	0	0
787 MACHINE SEWING OPER- ATORS, NONGARMENT	3	3.35	2	3.35	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
8 STRUCTURAL WORK	82	$ 6.02	40	$ 6.93	20	$ 8.12
80 OCCUPATIONS IN METAL FABRIACTION, N.E.C.	12	5.04	4	5.12	3	5.12
806 TRANS. EQUIPMENT ASSEM. AND REL. WORK	7	5.34	3	5.12	3	5.12
807 BODY WORK,TRANSPORT. EQUIPMENT	5	4.33	1	0	0	0
81 WELDERS, CUTTERS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	7	6.80	3	9.36	3	9.36
810 ARC WELDERS AND CUTTERS	6	7.35	2	12.29	2	12.29
819 WELDING, CUTTING AND RELATED WORK, N.E.C.	1	3.50	1	3.50	1	3.50
82 ELECTRICAL ASSEMB. INST., AND REPAIRING	11	7.05	4	10.60	3	10.60
822 WIRE COM.DET.SIG.EQU ASSEM.INSTAL.AND REP	2	4.18	0	0	0	0
823 ELEC.COMM.DET.SIG. EQU.ASSEM.INST.REP.	2	12.29	1	12.29	1	12.29
827 LARGE HOUS.APP.SIM. COM.IND.EQU.ASSEM.	2	5.36	1	7.21	1	7.21
828 ELEC. & ELEC. PROD. FAB., INSTALL.REP.NEC	3	8.34	1	12.30	1	12.30
829 INSTAL.REP.OF ELECTR ICAL PRODUCTS,N.E.C.	2	0	1	0	0	0
84 PAINTING, PLASTERING WATERPT., CEMENTING	3	4.58	1	6.00	0	0
840 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINT. PAINTERS	1	6.00	1	6.00	0	0
844 CEMENT AND CONCRETE FINISHING & RELATED	2	3.88	0	0	0	0
85 EXCAVATING,GRADING, PAVING, & REL. OCCS.	8	8.39	6	8.49	3	10.92
850 EXCAVATING, GRADING, AND RELATED WORK	1	6.00	1	6.00	0	0
853 ASPHALT & CONCRETE PAVING OCCUPATIONS	1	7.00	1	7.00	0	0
859 EXCAVATING, GRADING PAVING &REL.OCCS.NEC	6	9.15	4	9.49	3	10.92

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	32	$ 5.81	18	$ 6.07	8	$ 6.62
860 CARPENTRY AND RELATED WORK	6	6.05	2	6.25	1	5.50
862 PLUMBERS,GAS FITTING STEAM FITTING OCCS.	4	5.33	3	5.50	3	5.50
863 ASBESTOS AND INSULATION WORK	2	7.67	0	0	0	0
869 MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION WORK, N.E.C.	20	5.63	13	6.14	4	7.46
89 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	9	4.54	4	4.36	0	0
891 STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OCCS., N.E.C.	1	5.18	0	0	0	0
899 MISC. STRUCTURAL WORK OCCS., N.E.C.	8	4.43	4	4.36	0	0
9 MISCELLANEOUS	102	4.73	27	5.58	18	5.83
90 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS	27	4.83	10	4.95	4	5.00
900 CONCRETE-MIXING-TRUCK DRIVING	1	3.75	0	0	0	0
904 TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVING	16	5.97	5	5.00	1	0
905 HEAVY TRUCK DRIVING	7	4.48	2	5.64	1	5.00
906 LIGHT TRUCK DRIVING	3	3.50	3	3.50	2	0
91 TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.	11	4.09	4	4.88	4	4.88
913 PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS,NEC	3	3.83	1	4.80	1	4.80
914 PUMPING AND PIPELINE TRANSPORT.	1	7.21	1	7.21	1	7.21
915 PARKING LOT & AUTO. SERVICE FACILITIES	7	3.75	2	3.75	2	3.75
92 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCUPATIONS	56	4.61	11	5.52	9	5.63
920 PACKAGING OCCUPATIONS	12	5.26	0	0	0	0
921 HOISTING AND CONVEYING OCCUPATIONS	1	3.50	0	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, DIVISION AND JOB TITLE
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

JOB TITLE	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
922 MATERIALS MOVING AND STORING OCCS., N.E.C	28	$ 3.98	7	$ 4.08	5	$ 4.00
929 PACKAGING/MATERIALS HANDLING OCCS,N.E.C.	15	5.32	4	7.67	4	7.67
93 EXTRACTION OF MINERALS OCCUPATIONS	3	6.00	0	0	0	0
930 EARTH BORING,DRILLING CUTTING & REL.WORK	1	7.00	0	0	0	0
939 EXTRACTION OF MINERALS OCCUPATIONS, NEC	2	5.50	0	0	0	0
95 PRODUCTION AND DIST. OF UTILITIES	4	6.19	2	8.55	1	12.29
950 STATIONARY ENGINEERING	2	3.83	0	0	0	0
952 GEN.TRANS.& DISTR.OF ELEC.LIGHT & POWER	1	4.80	1	4.80	0	0
953 PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GAS OCCS.	1	12.29	1	12.29	1	12.29
97 GRAPHIC ART WORK OCCUPATIONS	1	7.21	0	0	0	0
971 PHOTOENGRAVING OCCUPATIONS	1	7.21	0	0	0	0

ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS
AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB BANK OPENINGS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS		
			30 DAYS OR MORE				
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS A % OF TOTAL UNFILLED	AVAILABLE	UNFILLED	UNFILLED 30
TOTAL OPENINGS, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,669	869	342	39.36%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING (01-09)	94	42	17	40.48%	5.63%	4.83%	4.97%
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--CROPS (01)	36	14	4	28.57%	38.30%	33.33%	23.53%
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--LIVESTOCK (02)	41	17	5	29.41%	43.62%	40.48%	29.41%
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (07)	13	8	7	87.50%	13.83%	19.05%	41.18%
FORESTRY (08)	4	3	1	33.33%	4.26%	7.14%	5.88%
TOTAL MINING (10-14)	5	2	0	.00%	.30%	.23%	.00%
MIN. & QUAR. OF NONMET, MIN.,EX. FUELS (14)	5	2	0	.00%	100.00%	100.00%	.00%
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION (15-17)	59	28	9	32.14%	3.54%	3.22%	2.63%
BLDG. CONST.-GEN. CONTR. & OPER. BLDR. (15)	17	5	0	.00%	28.81%	17.86%	.00%
CONST. OTHER THAN BLDG.-GEN. CONTRACT. (16)	11	4	0	.00%	18.64%	14.29%	.00%
CONSTRUCTION--SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS(17)	31	19	9	47.37%	52.54%	67.86%	100.00%
TOTAL MANUFACTURING (20-39)	166	45	25	55.56%	9.95%	5.18%	7.31%
DURABLE GOODS (24,25,32-39)	115	33	24	72.73%	69.28%	73.33%	96.00%
LUMBER AND WOOD PROD., EXCEPT FURNITURE(24)	18	2	2	100.00%	15.65%	6.06%	8.33%
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25)	2	0	0	.00%	1.74%	.00%	.00%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PROD. (32)	2	0	0	.00%	1.74%	.00%	.00%
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES (33)	13	2	1	50.00%	11.30%	6.06%	4.17%
FAB. MET. PRO., EX. MACH.&TRANS. EQUIP.(34)	3	1	1	100.00%	2.61%	3.03%	4.17%
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL (35)	43	11	11	100.00%	37.39%	33.33%	45.83%
ELEC. AND ELEC. MACH., EQUIP., AND SUP.(36)	17	9	4	44.44%	14.78%	27.27%	16.67%
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (37)	8	5	5	100.00%	6.95%	15.15%	20.83%
INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL GOODS, TIME PIECES(38)	5	2	0	.00%	4.35%	6.06%	.00%
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (39)	4	1	0	.00%	3.48%	3.03%	.00%
NONDURABLE GOODS (20-23,26-31)	51	12	1	8.33%	30.72%	26.67%	4.00%
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (20)	18	2	0	.00%	35.29%	16.67%	.00%
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PROD.,FAB. (23)	3	1	0	.00%	5.88%	8.33%	.00%
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (26)	1	0	0	.00%	1.96%	.00%	.00%
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED IND. (27)	10	4	1	25.00%	19.61%	33.33%	100.00%
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (28)	2	2	0	.00%	3.92%	16.67%	.00%
RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS (30)	17	3	0	.00%	33.33%	25.00%	.00%
TOTAL TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS, SAN. SVC (40-49)	62	27	15	55.56%	3.71%	3.11%	4.39%

ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS
AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB BANK OPENINGS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS		
			30 DAYS OR MORE					
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS A % OF TOTAL UNFILLED	AVAILABLE	UNFILLED	UNFILLED 30
TOTAL TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS, SAN. SVC (40-49)							
LOCAL TRANSIT AND INTERURB. HIWWY TRANS(41)	1	0	0	.00%	1.61%	.00%	.00%
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORT. AND WAREHOUS. (42)	28	10	2	20.00%	45.16%	37.04%	13.33%
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (47)	3	0	0	.00%	4.84%	.00%	.00%
COMMUNICATION (48)	15	3	1	33.33%	24.19%	11.11%	6.67%
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES (49)	15	14	12	85.71%	24.19%	51.85%	80.00%
TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51)	108	47	25	53.19%	6.47%	5.41%	7.31%
WHOLESALE TRADE--DURABLE GOODS (50)	71	27	14	51.85%	65.74%	57.45%	56.00%
WHOLESALE TRADE--NONDURABLE GOODS (51)	37	20	11	55.00%	34.26%	42.55%	44.00%
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE (52-59)	333	130	40	30.77%	19.95%	14.96%	11.70%
BLDG. MAT., HW. GAR. SUP., MOB.HM DEAL(52)	19	7	2	28.57%	5.71%	5.38%	5.00%
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (53)	39	5	2	40.00%	11.71%	3.85%	5.00%
FOOD STORES (54)	39	20	3	15.00%	11.71%	15.38%	7.50%
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND GAS SVC. STATION(55)	36	17	7	41.18%	10.81%	13.08%	17.50%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES (56)	19	13	3	23.08%	5.71%	10.00%	7.50%
FURNITURE, HOME FUR. & EQUIP. STORES (57)	23	7	3	42.86%	6.91%	5.38%	7.50%
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)	133	51	19	37.25%	39.94%	39.23%	47.50%
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL (59)	25	10	1	10.00%	7.51%	7.69%	2.50%
TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)	49	24	9	37.50%	2.94%	2.76%	2.63%
BANKING (60)	6	1	0	.00%	12.24%	4.17%	.00%
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS (61)	6	0	0	.00%	12.24%	.00%	.00%
SEC.&COMMOD. BRK., DEAL., EXCHG., & SVCS.(62)	2	1	0	.00%	4.08%	4.17%	.00%
INSURANCE (63)	22	13	6	46.15%	44.90%	54.17%	66.67%
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE (64)	6	4	2	50.00%	12.24%	16.67%	22.22%
REAL ESTATE (65)	7	5	1	20.00%	14.29%	20.83%	11.11%
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)	553	336	89	26.49%	33.13%	38.67%	26.02%
HOTELS, ROOMING HOUSES, CAMPS AND REL. (70)	36	15	9	60.00%	6.51%	4.46%	10.11%
PERSONAL SERVICES (72)	18	9	2	22.22%	3.25%	2.68%	2.25%
BUSINESS SERVICES (73)	34	13	4	30.77%	6.15%	3.87%	4.49%
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES (75)	10	3	0	.00%	1.81%	.89%	.00%
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES (76)	6	1	1	100.00%	1.03%	.30%	1.12%
MOTION PICTURES (78)	1	0	0	.00%	.18%	.00%	.00%
AMUSEMENT AND RECR. SVC. EXCEPT MOVIES (79)	5	1	0	.00%	.90%	.30%	.00%
HEALTH SERVICES (80)	72	25	8	32.00%	13.02%	7.44%	8.99%
LEGAL SERVICES (81)	9	2	1	50.00%	1.63%	.60%	1.12%
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (82)	275	229	46	20.09%	49.73%	68.15%	51.69%
SOCIAL SERVICES (83)	45	17	7	41.18%	8.14%	5.06%	7.87%

ES JOB BANK OPENINGS IN REPORTING DISTRICTS
AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOB BANK OPENINGS BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE	OPENINGS UNFILLED			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS		
			30 DAYS OR MORE				
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	AS A % OF TOTAL UNFILLED	AVAILABLE	UNFILLED	UNFILLED 30
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (86)	22	11	6	54.55%	3.98%	3.27%	6.74%
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)	14	8	4	50.00%	2.53%	2.38%	4.49%
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (89)	6	2	1	50.00%	1.08%	.60%	1.12%
TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)	240	188	113	60.11%	14.38%	21.63%	33.04%
EXEC., LEGIS., AND GENL GOVMT, EXC FIN.(91)	47	27	17	62.96%	19.58%	14.36%	15.04%
JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY (92)	13	10	4	40.00%	5.42%	5.32%	3.54%
PUBLIC FINANCE,TAX. AND MONETARY POLICY(93)	14	9	1	11.11%	5.83%	4.79%	.88%
ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PGMS.(94)	125	105	64	60.95%	52.08%	55.85%	56.64%
ADMIN. OF ENVIR. QUAL. & HOUSING PGMS. (95)	18	16	11	68.75%	7.50%	8.51%	9.73%
ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS (96)	23	21	16	76.19%	9.58%	11.17%	14.16%

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL OPENINGS, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,669	$ 11,287	869	$ 13,416	342	$ 13,378
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING (01-09)	94	8,418	42	9,696	17	11,332
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--CROPS (01)	36	7,867	14	8,281	4	8,762
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--LIVESTOCK (02)	41	7,853	17	8,372	5	9,360
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (07)	13	10,585	8	12,459	7	13,374
FORESTRY (08)	4	7,904	3	6,968	1	0
TOTAL MINING (10-14)	5	11,985	2	10,400	0	0
MIN. & QUAR. OF NONMET, MIN.,EX. FUELS (14)	5	11,985	2	10,400	0	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION (15-17)	59	11,721	28	12,964	9	13,173
BLDG. CONST.-GEN. CONTR. & OPER. BLDR. (15)	17	11,851	5	14,438	0	0
CONST. OTHER THAN BLDG.-GEN. CONTRACT. (16)	11	11,625	4	13,260	0	0
CONSTRUCTION--SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS(17)	31	11,676	19	12,320	9	13,173
TOTAL MANUFACTURING (20-39)	166	10,396	45	11,954	25	12,746
DURABLE GOODS (24,25,32-39)	115	10,700	33	12,971	24	13,021
LUMBER AND WOOD PROD., EXCEPT FURNITURE(24)	18	11,030	2	11,128	2	11,128
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (25)	2	8,840	0	0	0	0
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, AND CONCRETE PROD. (32)	2	9,670	0	0	0	0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES (33)	13	9,349	2	7,800	1	7,800
FAB. MET. PRO., EX. MACH.&TRANS. EQUIP.(34)	3	9,672	1	7,280	1	7,280
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL (35)	43	11,547	11	16,610	11	16,610
ELEC. AND ELEC. MACH., EQUIP., AND SUP.(36)	17	9,521	9	10,797	4	9,522
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT (37)	8	11,561	5	10,643	5	10,643
INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL GOODS, TIME PIECES(38)	5	11,821	2	15,496	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (39)	4	6,968	1	0	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS (20-23,26-31)	51	9,731	12	9,752	1	6,968
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS (20)	18	11,344	2	14,500	0	0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PROD.,FAB. (23)	3	7,436	1	6,968	0	0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (26)	1	6,968	0	0	0	0
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED IND. (27)	10	8,760	4	9,017	1	6,968
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (28)	2	8,112	2	8,112	0	0
RUBBER AND MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS (30)	17	9,256	3	9,587	0	0
TOTAL TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS, SAN. SVC (40-49)	62	13,693	27	17,086	15	21,429
LOCAL TRANSIT AND INTERURB. HIWWY TRANS(41)	1	6,968	0	0	0	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL TRANS., COMM., ELEC., GAS, SAN. SVC (40-49)						
MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORT. AND WAREHOUS. (42)	28	$ 10,414	10	$ 11,732	2	$ 14,997
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (47)	3	8,504	0	0	0	0
COMMUNICATION (48)	15	11,318	3	8,400	1	0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES (49)	15	19,717	14	20,383	12	21,965
TOTAL WHOLESALE TRADE (50-51)	108	9,627	47	10,463	25	10,055
WHOLESALE TRADE--DURABLE GOODS (50)	71	9,341	27	9,675	14	8,459
WHOLESALE TRADE--NONDURABLE GOODS (51)	37	10,439	20	11,926	11	12,450
TOTAL RETAIL TRADE (52-59)	333	7,970	130	8,730	40	9,856
BLDG. MAT., HW, GAR. SUP., MOB.HM DEAL(52)	19	8,452	7	9,877	5	7,664
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (53)	39	7,182	5	7,925	5	9,360
FOOD STORES (54)	39	7,787	20	7,627	3	6,968
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND GAS SVC. STATION(55)	36	8,694	17	10,129	7	7,800
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES (56)	19	8,148	13	8,425	3	8,424
FURNITURE, HOME FUR. & EQUIP. STORES (57)	23	9,640	7	11,026	3	12,899
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (58)	133	7,639	51	8,559	19	9,374
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL (59)	25	8,952	10	10,351	1	25,000
TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (60-67)	49	8,474	24	9,480	9	11,400
BANKING (60)	6	8,066	1	8,700	0	0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS (61)	6	7,954	0	0	0	0
SEC.&COMMOD. BRK., DEAL., EXCHG., & SVCS.(62)	2	0	1	0	0	0
INSURANCE (63)	22	7,949	13	9,097	6	11,400
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE (64)	6	12,573	4	15,000	2	0
REAL ESTATE (65)	7	8,002	5	7,684	1	0
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)	553	12,885	336	15,200	89	13,179
HOTELS, ROOMING HOUSES, CAMPS AND REL. (70)	36	8,236	15	10,117	9	12,594
PERSONAL SERVICES (72)	18	7,874	9	6,968	2	6,968
BUSINESS SERVICES (73)	34	10,895	13	14,138	4	9,600
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES (75)	10	8,923	3	8,320	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES (76)	6	10,899	1	0	1	0
MOTION PICTURES (78)	1	8,580	0	0	0	0
AMUSEMENT AND RECR. SVC. EXCEPT MOVIES (79)	5	9,417	1	8,320	0	0
HEALTH SERVICES (80)	72	9,118	25	10,206	8	11,803
LEGAL SERVICES (81)	9	7,657	2	8,400	1	8,400
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (82)	275	15,936	229	16,923	46	15,001
SOCIAL SERVICES (83)	45	8,534	17	8,767	7	9,338
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (86)	22	8,732	11	9,439	6	8,666
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (88)	14	8,684	8	6,968	4	0

TOTAL ES JOB BANK OPENINGS AND AVERAGE PAY
BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA
MAR 1982

SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP	OPENINGS AVAILABLE		OPENINGS UNFILLED		OPENINGS UNFILLED 30 DAYS	
	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY	TOTAL	AVERAGE PAY
TOTAL SERVICES (70-89)						
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (89)	6	$ 11,704	2	$ 19,000	1	$ 19,000
TOTAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (91-97)	240	13,067	188	13,621	113	14,046
EXEC., LEGIS., AND GENL GOVMT, EXC FIN.(91)	47	9,843	27	10,387	17	10,313
JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY (92)	13	10,125	10	10,267	4	11,205
PUBLIC FINANCE,TAX. AND MONETARY POLICY(93)	14	12,428	9	12,228	1	8,736
ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PGMS.(94)	125	14,451	105	14,902	64	15,448
ADMIN. OF ENVIR. QUAL. & HOUSING PGMS. (95)	18	13,315	16	13,243	11	13,563
ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMS (96)	23	13,227	21	13,473	16	13,794